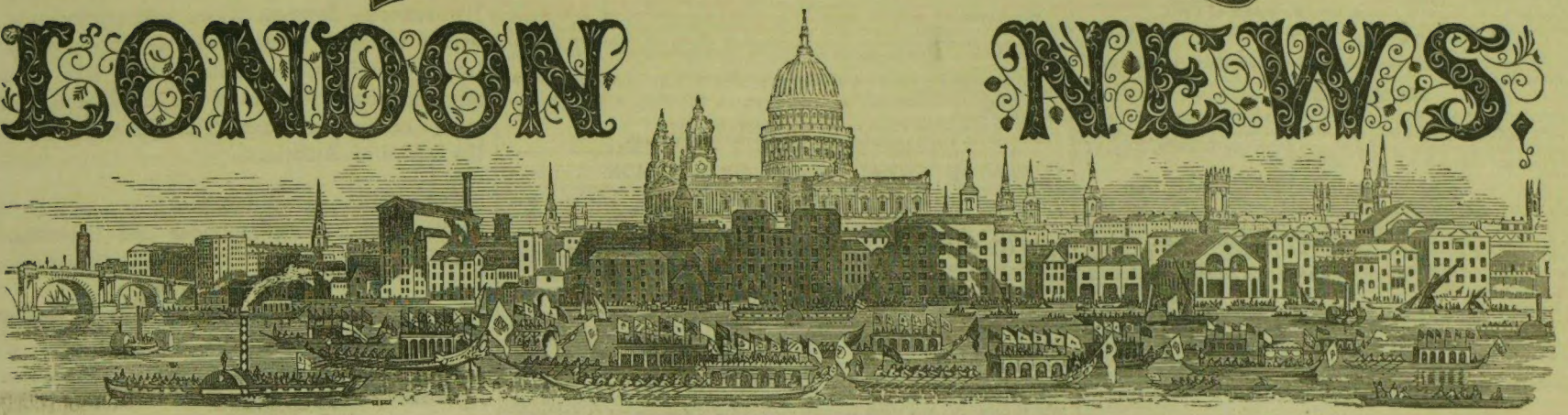


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

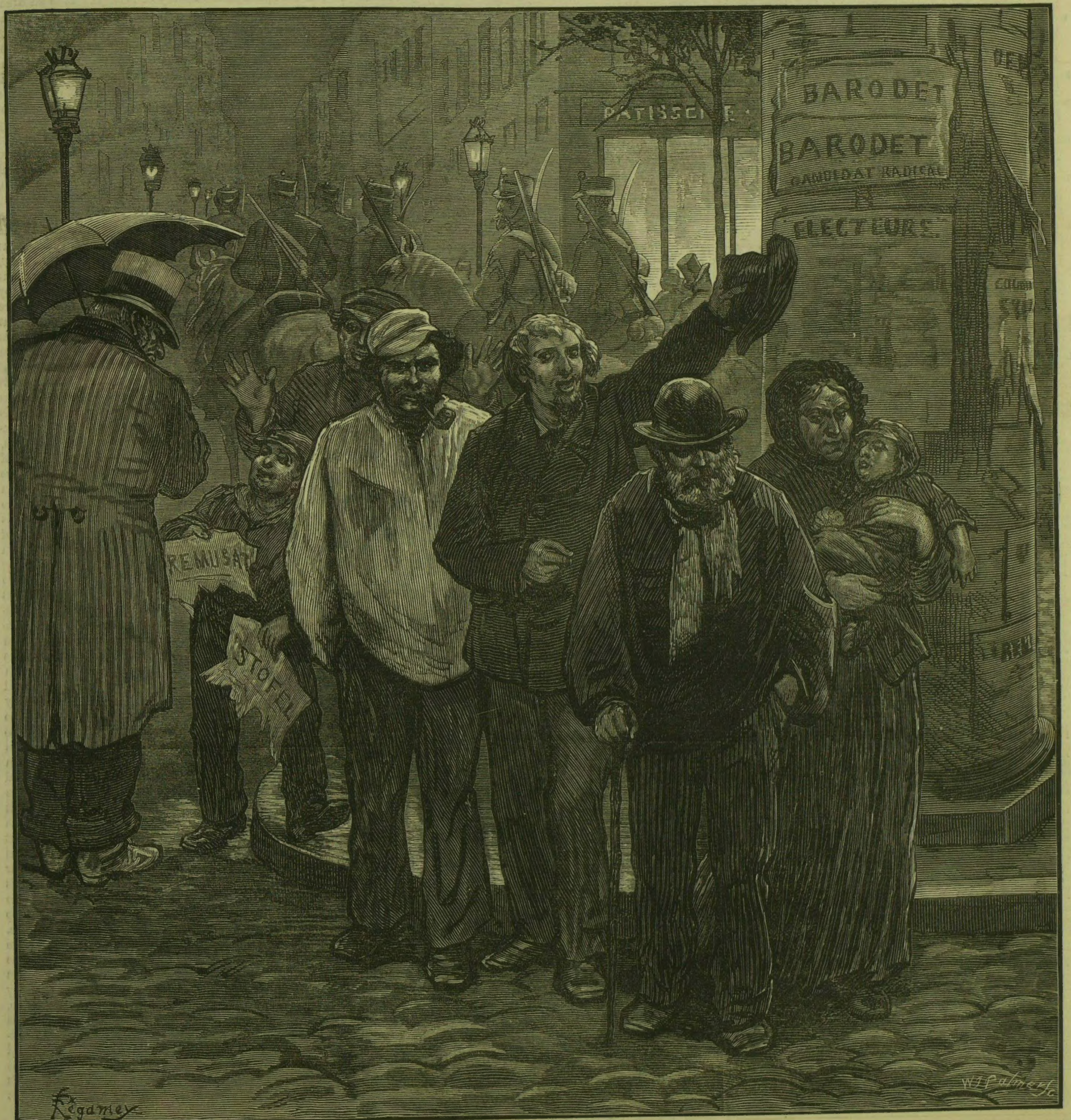


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1758.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



PARIS ELECTION: "NOUS AVONS BARODET!"



BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Sherborne House, Lincoln, the wife of Richard Rudgard, of a son.  
On the 7th inst., at Palamcottah, Southern India, the wife of John Payne, of a daughter.  
On the 1st inst., at Mertoun House, Lady Polwarth, of a son.  
On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at 10, York-place, Scarborough, the wife of J. P. Sharpin, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.  
On the 6th inst., at Berlin, the wife of Humphrey Davy, railway contractor, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult., at St. Mary's Chapel, Garendon, by the Rev. Wm. Lockhart, the Hon. Arthur Strutt, second son of Lord Belper, to Alice Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Ambrose Philipps de Lisle, Esq., of Garendon Park and Gracedieu Manor, Leicestershire.

DEATHS.

On the 5th ult., at Petropolis, Rio de Janeiro, Rosina Adelaide, the beloved wife of George Buckley Mathew, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Brazil, and second daughter of the late J. C. Handley, Esq.  
On the 5th inst., at 58, Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Duncombe, after a short illness.  
On the 5th ult., at Nynce Tal, Lieutenant-General Sir E. W. Huthwaite, K.C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, aged 79 years.  
On the 4th inst., at 78, New Bond-street, W., Joseph Charles Reynolds, only son of Joseph Reynolds and Martha Masters, aged 13 years.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 17.

SUNDAY, MAY 11.

Fourth Sunday after Easter.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. R. Burgess, D.D., Prebendary (the Bishop of London's Pastoral Letter respecting his Fund); 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry Twells, M.A.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D.; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. C. Thynne, M.A., Prebendary of Exeter; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Carlisle.  
St. James's, noon, probably the Hon. and Rev. R. Cavendish Boyle, M.A.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. E. C. Wickham, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Preacher at Gray's Inn (first Boyle Lecture).  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.  
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy") Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouvier, Incumbent.  
Foundling Hospital, annual sermon, morning, the Very Rev. Dr. C. Merivale, Dean of Ely.

MONDAY, MAY 12.

Full moon, 11.18 a.m.  
Jubilee Singers from Fisk University, U.S., Hanover-square Rooms, 3 p.m.  
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany).  
Philharmonic Society, concert, 8 p.m.  
Somersetshire Society, ball at Willis's Rooms.  
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30. (Mr. Ney Elias on Western Mongolia).  
British and Foreign School Society, noon (Earl Russell in the chair).  
Colonial and Continental Church Society, St. James's Hall, 2.30 p.m. (the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair).  
Protestant Reformation Society, Willis's Rooms, 2.30 p.m. (Lord Fitzwalter in the chair).  
Regsd School Union, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).  
London Diocesan Board of Education, annual meeting, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Bishop of London in the chair).

TUESDAY, MAY 13.

Old May Day.  
Pope Pius IX. born, 1792.  
School for Indigent Blind: General court, London Tavern, noon.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. H. Parker on Roman History and Architecture).  
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Sir Charles A. Hartley on the Delta of the Danube).  
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.  
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Messrs. Le Jeune's Concert, Hanover-square Rooms, 8 p.m.  
Boys' Home, Regent's Park: annual Exhibition and Sale of Work (three days).  
British Syrian Schools: Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).  
Trinitarian Bible Society: Freemasons' Hall, 6.30 p.m.  
Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution: 3 p.m. (Lord Ebury in the chair).  
Home Missionary Society: Finsbury Chapel, 7 p.m. (Mr. S. Morley, M.P., in the chair).  
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain E. Luard on Field Railways).

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION now OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the Continental Schools, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 129, Pall-mall, is NOW OPEN, from 2.30 to 6.

PICTURES IN THE LOUVRE GALLERY.—On VIEW, a Collection of Fine AUTOTYPE PRINTS, from the principal chefs-d'œuvre in the celebrated Collection.—Autotype Grand Fine-Art Gallery, 36, Rathbone-place (next door to Winsor and Newton).

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. PORTRAITS OF LONDON SOCIETY, on VIEW Daily, at DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 1, 4, New Bond-street, from Ten to Five.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14.

First Publication of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 1842.  
Royal Botanic Society: exhibition, 2 p.m.  
Opening of the Dublin Exhibition and Loan Museum.  
State Concert at Buckingham Palace.  
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.  
Mendicity Society, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Marquis of Westminster in the chair).  
British Archaeological Association, anniversary, 8 p.m.  
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Paper read, and discussion).  
Epidemiological Society, 8 p.m.  
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. R. Mortimer on the Chalk of the Yorkshire Wolds; and papers by Professor Martin Duncan, Sir Philip De Grey Egerton, and Dr. Wright).  
St. Mary's Hospital, annual festival, Willis's Rooms.  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain O'Hea on Improvements in Rifles).  
Sons of the Clergy, festival: service at St. Paul's, 3.30 p.m., preacher, the Rev. F. J. Holland, M.A., minister of Quebec Chapel; dinner at Mercant Taylors' Hall, 6 p.m. (the Lord Mayor in the chair).  
London Porters' Benevolent Association, London Tavern, half-yearly meeting, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 15.

Royal Botanic Society Exhibition, 2 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Light).  
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.  
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.  
Printers' Pension Corporation: Annual Festival at London Tavern—the Lord Mayor in the Chair.  
Yorkshire Society Schools, Willis's Rooms—Earl Fitzwilliam in the chair.  
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Carter's "Evangeline").  
London Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 19 a.m.  
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Armstrong on Isomerism).  
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Herr Ernst Pauer on Louis van Beethoven).  
Royal London Yacht Club: Cruise, Sheerness to Dover.

FRIDAY, MAY 16.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.  
Royal Horticultural Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. Thistlethorn Dyer on the Aspects of Vegetation).  
Philological Society, anniversary, 8.15 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Sidney Colvin on the Limits of Certainty in Taste, 9 p.m.).  
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, athletic sports, 10.30 a.m.  
London Society for Teaching the Blind, Hanover-sq. Rooms, 2 p.m.  
Army Scripture Readers' Society, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Harrowby in the chair).

SATURDAY, MAY 17.

Royal Alfred Yacht Club, opening cruise.  
Royal London Yacht Club: Channel Match—Dover to the Nore.  
Maidenhead Football Club.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Ozone).  
Jubilee Singers from Fisk University, U.S., Hanover-square Rooms, 3 p.m.  
New Philharmonic Society, concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.  
Newspaper Fund, annual dinner at Willis's Rooms (Mr. J. A. Froude in the chair).  
Royal Albert Hall, Opera concert, 8 p.m.  
British Anti-Tobacco Society, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

Second Appearance of Madame Christine Nilsson.  
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), MAY 10, Gounod's Opera, FAUST. Faust, Signor Italo Campanini; Mephistopheles, Signor Castellani; Valentin, Signor Mendioro; Sienel, Mdlle. Justine Macvitz; and Margherita, Madame Christine Nilsson (her second appearance). Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.  
NEXT WEEK—EXTRA NIGHT.  
MONDAY NEXT, MAY 12, Meyerbeer's Opera, LES HUGUENOTS. Raoul di Nangis, Signor Italo Campanini; Il Conte de San Brice, Signor Agnesi; Il Conte di Saverio, Signor Mendioro; Marcello, Signor Medini; Margherita di Valois, Mdlle. Ima; di Murska; Urbano, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Dama d'Onore, Mdlle. Bauernmeister; and Valentin, Mdlle. Titiens.  
The incidental Divertissement by Mdlle. Blanche Ricols, Mdlle. Gedda, Mdlle. Gosselin, and the Corps de Ballet.  
On TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 13, Verdi's Opera, LA TRAVIATA—Violetta, Madame Christine Nilsson.  
Doors open at Eight o'clock; commence at Half-past Eight.  
Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Gallery, 2s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, and during the week, 114th time of the successful Fairy Comedy, THE WICKED WORLD; with HIS OWN ENEMY, and other Entertainments. This Day, at Two, and on Saturday, May 17, a Morning Performance of THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening, at 8.15, an Original Poetic and Romantic Drama, by W. G. Wills, entitled EUGENE ARAM.—Messrs. Henry Irving, W. H. Stephens, E. F. Edgar, F. W. Irish, &c.; and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Music composed by Mr. R. Stepel. Preceded, at 7.15, by WHO SPEAKS FIRST—Messrs. C. Warner, &c.; and Miss G. Pounceford. Concluding with (never acted) a New Farce by H. Sinclair, entitled DADDLETON'S DIFFICULTIES—Mr. Dapper Diddleton (a fashionable hairdresser), Mr. George Belmore; Mrs. Daddleton, Mrs. Egan. Free list necessarily suspended.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—At Seven, Mr. Buckstone's Comic Drama of NICHOLAS FLAM; at Eight, first act of L'ŒIL CREVE; at 8.35, THE BOHEMIANS, New Grand Romantic Opera Bouffe, in three acts and four tableaux; Music by Offenbach; English Adaptation by H. B. Farnie. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-offices. Prices, 1s. to 3gs. No fees for booking.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Every Evening at Seven o'clock, OLD LONDON, from the Queen's Theatre—Artists, Scenery, Costumes, and Effects; Miss Henrietta Hodson as Dick Wastrel. Conclude with SPINSTERS, BEWARE.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—George Carter's successful Cantata, EVANGELINE, will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 15. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Dalton; Messrs. Lloyd and Maybrick, and Signor Foll. Full Band and Chorus of 1000. Grand Organ Mr. W. Carter; Principals Harp, Herr Oberthür. Conductor, Mr. G. Carter. "The Cantata may be pronounced on first hearing a complete success."—Standard, May 5. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., of the usual Agents, and at the Royal Albert Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—FOURTH CONCERT, MONDAY, MAY 12, at Eight o'clock. Symphony in C, Mozart; Concerto for Flute, Op. 69, Molique; Flute, Mr. Olof Svendsen. Concerto (MS.) for Violin, G. A. Macfarren (first time of performance); Violin, Herr Straus. Symphony in C minor, Beethoven; Overture, Anacreon, Cherubini. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved, 5s. and 2s. 6d. Vocalists, Mdlle. Alvirna Valleria and Mdlle. Justine Macvitz (by permission of J. H. Mapleson, Esq., of Her Majesty's Chapel). Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street, W.; Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall; L. Cook, Chappell, Mitchell, R. Ollivier; Keith, Prowse; and A. Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings.

MUSICAL UNION.—JAEILL and VIEUXTEMPS at the THIRD MATINEE, TUESDAY, MAY 20.

HANS VON BULOW'S SECOND RECITAL, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, at Three o'clock. Programme:—1. J. S. Bach, Prelude and Fugue in A minor (Transcription Liszt). 2. J. Brahms, Variations et Fugues sur un Air de Handel. 3. Beethoven, Sonate, Op. 81. 4. Scarlatti, Fuga del Gatto. Rheinberger, Andante et Toccata, Op. 12. Mozart, Menuet et Gigue. Góthard, Gavotte. 5. Selection from Chopin. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Schott; J. B. Cramer; Lamborn Cook; Mitchell's; Chappell; R. W. Ollivier; Keith, Prowse; A. Hays; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS, from FISK UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A., will give TWO CONCERTS, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 12, commencing at Eight o'clock, and on SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17, commencing at Three o'clock. Stalls (numbered and reserved), 6s.; Second Seats, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be had of Mr. Hall, at the Hanover-square Rooms; Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Messrs. Chappell, 35, New Bond-street; Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and of Mr. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, MILDREDS WELL (second week), ALL ABOARD, and VERY CATCHING, ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s.

WESTBOURNE HALL, Bayswater.—HAMILTON'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA (Charing-cross to Calcutta). Via Paris, Mont Cenis, Brindisi, and Suez Canal. Magnificent Scenery by Telbin, Figures by Estellos and Louis Haghe. Every Evening at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, Three and Eight.

ALEXANDRA PALACE WILL BE OPEN ON SATURDAY, MAY 24.

SIR MICHAEL COSTA WILL CONDUCT A GRAND CONCERT.

INTERNATIONAL FLOWER SHOW COMMENCES MAY 24.

ALEXANDRA PALACE AND PARK, MUSWELL-HILL, N.

HORTICULTURAL FLOWER SHOW at the PINEAPPLE NURSERY.—A Grand Display.—The WINTER GARDEN CONSERVATORY is the largest and finest Horticultural Nursery in the world. The Nobility and Gentry are most respectfully invited. Families of distinction will find this Conservatory a most agreeable promenade.—THE PINEAPPLE NURSERY COMPANY, 32, Melia-vale, Edgware-road, St. John's-wood.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Inches.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.						
April	23 29.292	40.0	30.1	70	7	34.8	46.8	N. NNE.	299	000			
	24 29.919	36.1	29.0	78	7	31.6	45.4	NNW. NNE.	233	015			
	25 30.145	36.0	29.6	64	6	31.0	45.7	NNE.	247	000			
	26 30.190	38.1	29.5	74	9	29.5	48.7	NNW.	235	033			
	27 29.973	41.0	33.5	77	8	37.4	47.9	W. N.	305	000			
	28 30.083	45.7	36.0	71	3	36.5	54.2	NW. WNW.	323	003			
May	29 30.114	47.0	37.8	73	9	44.9	54.1	NW. N.	222	000			
	30 30.125	49.1	44.3	84	10	36.8	58.0	W. WNW.	277	000			
	1 30.085	50.1	43.2	64	3	51.3	66.4	NW. WNW.	214	000			
	2 29.917	53.0	33.3	60	5	40.6	64.1	WNW. W.	277	000			
	3 29.642	49.0	39.7	72	6	42.8	58.6	WSW. W. NW.	275	132			
	4 29.714	44.6	35.5	73	11	40.6	54.3	WNW. NW.	229	118			
	5 29.412	47.7	45.4	93	10	42.6	54.8	SSE. S.	327	087			
	6 29.548	47.6	35.0	65	6	40.7	56.6	WSW. SW.	284	000			

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

APRIL 23 TO APRIL 23.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.889	29.907	30.123	30.230	29.947	30.135	30.069				
Temperature of Air	42.6	41.5	41.9	40.8	44.2	43.9	43.9				
Temperature of Evaporation	39.1	35.6	35.2	34.6	41.3	41.9	41.9				
Direction of Wind	NNE.	N.	NE.	NNW.	NNW.	WSW.	NNE.				
APRIL 30 TO MAY 6.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.149	30.108	30.000	29.603	29.742	29.492	29.513				
Temperature of Air	51.2	58.8	57.2	52.7	45.3	50.4	59.3				
Temperature of Evaporation	46.7	52.7	48.5	46.1	41.6	47.1	43.2				
Direction of Wind	WSW.	NW.	WSW.	WNW.	WNW.	WSW.	W.				

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 22	1 38	1 54	2 12	2 30	2 49	3 0

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The Universal Exhibition of Arts and Industry at Vienna being open, the Special Artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will supply this Journal with a series of Illustrations, accompanied by Letters from a Special Correspondent; they will represent the most important features of the Exhibition, and various scenes or incidents that strike the eye of the visitor in the capital of Austria.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained regularly of Messrs. Dillinger and Conraths, No. 2, Lenaugasse, Josefstadt, Vienna, and of their agents.

Die ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ist regelmässig zu beziehen durch die Herrn Dillinger und Conraths, Lenaugasse 2, Josefstadt, Wien, und durch deren Agenten.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

The opening of the Vienna Exhibition marks another important epoch in the history of Europe. It is an event which excites feelings of joy, sobered, however, by the recollection that such joy may prove to be evanescent. For the last twenty years the hopes and the fears of European States have alternately been uppermost. The Great Exhibition of 1851—the original idea of which is attributed to Albert the Good—coming, as it did, after a long and unbroken peace, was accepted as a presage of the permanent establishment of the arts of industry over those of destruction. Men by no means blind to the ways of the world or to the workings of human nature offered each other congratulations, in the belief that henceforth "swords would be beat into ploughshares, and spears into pruning-hooks." But the pleasing vision soon faded away, and was succeeded by the terrible realities of the Crimean War. Since that memorable period there have been several International Exhibitions of the works of Art and Industry. To a certain extent, no doubt, they have answered their special purpose; but they have rarely fulfilled the anticipations evoked by them, that by the more intimate amity and more active commerce of the peoples of Europe they might put formidable impediments in the way of future wars. Yet one may notice that there is going on a struggle between what we may call the higher and the lower elements of international life; that, although rivalry in arms has not ceased, rivalry in the pursuits of peace asserts its strength, and that gradually the public conscience is beginning to recognise the glory of the latter as excelling the glory of the former. We are yet, doubtless, very far from having reached that advanced stage of civilisation upon the frontiers of which we dreamed we were standing when our first Exhibition was opened in 1851. But reason, as well as facts, gives us some assurance that the world is making progress towards the end which all desire, when the great contests of humanity will be such only as will elevate rather than debase the position of man on the earth.

The Vienna Exhibition opened on May 1 is due to the suggestion of the Emperor of Austria. This fact is one of peculiar interest. It indicates with gratifying distinctness the immense change of view as to what constitutes the wellbeing of an empire which has been effected in the mind of the Emperor Francis Joseph since his accession to the throne. It was a stormy period when first he grasped the Imperial sceptre. Civil war raged between his German and Hungarian subjects. Autocracy benumbed the energies of the Austrian peoples. The Emperor himself had been educated with a strict view to maintain all his prerogatives unimpaired. Misfortunes speedily overtook him. War snatched away from him the fairest provinces of his dominion. The political coherency and unity of the empire was menaced by the surging discontent of several of the States of which it was composed. Its financial condition was verging close on bankruptcy. It was by overwhelming disasters that the mind of the Sovereign became schooled in the lessons of political wisdom. It was when it was rendered clear to his conviction that the two great objects of his ambition were thrust for ever beyond his reach that he finally turned from them with the resolution to develop to the utmost possible extent the wellbeing of his people. He has succeeded to an extent which no one would have ventured to predict. The Austrian Empire is like the rod which budded. The transformation which it exhibits as a dual constitutional State is marvellous, and to many minds is very near akin to magical. Had it not been so, such an exhibition as was opened last week at Vienna would have been impossible. It now bids fair to out-rival all its predecessors, and its inauguration displayed to the whole civilised world the enthusiastic attachment to his person and his dynasty which the Emperor's healing and liberal course of policy has won from his subjects.

There was of course at Vienna, as there had been on all similar occasions elsewhere, great backwardness of preparation in regard to the completeness both of the



structure itself and of its contents. The wonder seems to be that the building was put into a fit state for the inaugurating ceremony at all. But the labour day and night of thousands of craftsmen succeeded in reducing chaos into comparative order. The ceremony itself is described as having been one of impressive magnificence. The Emperor and Empress, attended by a brilliant throng of Royal personages and a numerous staff of decorated officials, drove in procession to the building, received there and responded to the addresses of the Commissioners and of the Government, declared the Exhibition open, and passed along its most important thoroughfares. They saw much that was in a fitting state for display; they saw not a little, moreover, which was simply intended to conceal from them disorder. The exfoliation of the design is not yet complete. The processes of fitting up and arranging the materials collected for the Exhibition are still going on. But, if we may judge from the number of hours devoted daily by the Prince of Wales, the Crown Princess of Prussia, and other illustrious persons in inspecting the works of industry and the treasures of art which are already open to view, the condition of affairs can hardly be so immature and unfinished as we may have been led to expect.

All congregations of people somewhat suddenly brought together will, of course, test very severely the resources of the place in which they are assembled. Vienna does not seem to have been well adapted to meet such an emergency. Just for the present, there is confusion in the city, as well as incompleteness in the Exhibition itself. Means of locomotion and places of residence or sojourn are fearfully competed for by the first rush of visitors. Prices are fanciful and fearful. Comforts are but scanty, even to those who are able to pay well for them; and social entertainments are spoiled by the very crowds that they attract. Under these circumstances, it is scarcely matter of surprise that the public of this country should have heard more of the disagreeable incidents which have been encountered by visitors than of the main object of their visit. We shall refrain from drawing hasty inferences from these facts. It may be some weeks before Vienna will fully adapt itself to the wants of those myriads who will flock to her great Exhibition; but no doubt she will duly arrange in time for a display of the art of hospitality quite worthy of that display of industry and taste to which she has invited so great an influx of strangers. Perhaps the best course for our fellow-countrymen intending a visit to the Vienna Exhibition to take will be to bide awhile at home, to await the completion in all its glory of this great enterprise, and to bear with as much equanimity as they can command the little privations, disquietudes, and annoyances which they are tolerably sure to encounter during their absence from home.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, on Thursday week, at Frogmore House. Prince and Princess Christian and Countess Gleichen dined with her Majesty at Windsor Castle. This was the twenty-third anniversary of the birthday of Prince Arthur. The day was observed at Windsor with the customary honours.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Cliveden, and visited the Marchioness of Westminster.

On Saturday last the Empress Eugénie visited the Queen. Princess Christian came up to the castle to see the Empress. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Lyons, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Countess of Mayo, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lord Lyons, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, and Lord Camoys.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., officiated. Prince and Princess Christian had luncheon with her Majesty. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan dined with the Queen.

On Monday her Majesty held a Council. Previously to the Council the Queen held a private investiture of the Order of the Bath. Major-General George Bouchier and Mr. Henry Thring received the honour of knighthood. The Queen afterwards held an investiture of the Star of India, at which Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Richard Pollock and Mr. James Hill also received the dignity of knighthood. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle. The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received their Majesties at the entrance-hall. Her Majesty, with the Queen of the Belgians and Princess Beatrice, subsequently drove out. The Queen's dinner party included the King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, Baroness D'Hoogvorst, the Austrian Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, M. and Madame van de Weyer, Earl and Countess Granville, Viscount Sydney, Baron L. Prisse and Captain Brewer. Her Majesty's private band played in the drawing-room after dinner before the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Royal family, the visitors at the castle, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Colonel H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley had the honour of receiving invitations.

On Tuesday the Queen, with the Queen of the Belgians and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. The King and Queen of the Belgians left the castle for London. The Duke of Cambridge and other visitors also left the castle. M. Justo Arosemena (Columbian Minister) was introduced to an audience of her Majesty to present his credentials. The Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle for Buckingham Palace. Prince and Princess Christian also arrived at the palace from Frogmore, and Prince Leopold arrived from Oxford. Prince Adalbert of Prussia visited the Queen. Princess Beatrice went to the International Exhibition. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Duchess of Argyll at Argyll Lodge and the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Thursday. Major-General Lord Alfred Paget and Major-General the Hon. A. Harding, C.B., have succeeded Colonel Du Plat and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Arthur, attended a picnic organised in the saloons of the Ministry of Public Instruction at Vienna on Tuesday week. On the following day the Prince, with Prince Arthur, was present at a family dinner given by the Emperor and Empress of Austria in the Alexander Hall in the Hofburg. On Thursday week the Princes were present at the opening of the Vienna Exhibition, and attended a Court dinner and a reception at the Hof-Burg. On the following day the Prince, Prince Arthur, and the Crown Princess and Princesses of Germany and Denmark, paid a visit to the Imperial Summer Palace at Hetzendorf, a suburb of Vienna. In the evening the Prince and Prince Arthur dined with the Archduke Albert, and were afterwards present at a soirée given at the residence of General Count Clam Gallas. On Saturday Baron Rothschild of Paris partook of luncheon with the Prince. His Royal Highness and Prince Arthur dined with the Duke August of Coburg and Gotha, and went afterwards to the Court Theatre and to a soirée given by Prince Hohenlohe. On Sunday the Prince and Prince Arthur attended Divine service in the Protestant church, after which his Royal Highness received all the members of the diplomatic body in Vienna. The Prince and Prince Arthur dined at the Hof-Burg, and afterwards went to the opera, and also attended the soirées given by Count Andrassy and Count Larisch. On Monday their Royal Highnesses dined with the Archduke Charles Louis. On Tuesday the Prince and Prince Arthur inspected the Central Cavalry School and visited the Franz Josef Barracks. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the British Ambassador. On Wednesday the Princes witnessed a review of the troops held by the Emperor, after which their Royal Highnesses were present at a dinner given by his Imperial Majesty. The Prince has had some fishing in the trout streams of Baron Anselm de Rothschild, in the Reichenau Valley. His Royal Highness and Prince Arthur have left for Pesth, in order to witness the races and regatta held there. The Princes are expected to return to London on the 21st inst.

The Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. On Tuesday the Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, left Sandringham House for Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. The King and Queen of the Belgians dined with the Princess at Marlborough House, after which her Royal Highness and the Queen of the Belgians went to Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre. On Wednesday Prince Christian visited the Princess. Her Royal Highness dined with the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

### THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, with Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, visited the Royal Academy on Thursday week. In the evening her Majesty went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. On the following day the King and Queen went to the Bethnal-green Museum, and afterwards visited the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge Cottage, Kew. The King received Earl Granville. On Saturday last their Majesties partook of luncheon with the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford in Connaught-place, after which the Queen went to the concert at the Albert Hall. On Sunday their Majesties attended mass at the chapel in Warwick-street. In the afternoon the King and Queen drove to Richmond Park and visited the Duke and Duchess of Teck, returning by Kew and visiting the Duchess of Cambridge. His Majesty also visited Earl Russell. On Monday the King continued his reception of foreign ambassadors and ministers. Prince Adalbert of Prussia visited their Majesties. The Lord Mayor of London also paid his respects to the King. Their Majesties left for Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen, returning to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday. Brigadier-General Adye had an audience of the King, with Major Moncrieff, who submitted models of his special invention for working and firing heavy guns. Their Majesties dined with the Princess of Wales. On Wednesday the King and Queen partook of luncheon with Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. Their Majesties afterwards visited the new south court at the South Kensington Museum, the picture-gallery in the International Exhibition, and the rose show at the Horticultural Gardens.

The Duke of Edinburgh has left Naples for Turin.

Princess Christian presided, on Wednesday, at a meeting of the executive committee for promoting the special loan exhibition of decorative art needlework.

Prince Leopold performed, on Tuesday, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a National Hospital for Incurables, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, at Cowley St. John, near Oxford. The Prince was present at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Wednesday evening.

### THE PARIS ELECTION.

The weekly letter of our Paris Correspondent in the last Number gave a minute description of the electoral contest on the preceding Sunday, when the Minister of Foreign Affairs in M. Thiers's Government, M. de Rémusat, was defeated by M. Barodet, ex-Mayor of Lyons, an ultra-Democrat, whose enemies declare him to be a partisan of the Commune. There was one other candidate—namely, Colonel Stoffel—put forward by the Bonapartist party. The method of voting has been explained; each party has previously distributed, at its own cost, an immense quantity of voting-cards, printed with the name of its favourite candidate; the official polling-places are open from six to six o'clock on the day of election; every man who chooses to vote may enter, with his certificate of citizenship, and put his voting-card or folded paper into a box, from which the votes are collected and counted. The number who actually voted upon this occasion was greater than had ever been known before. There were 180,000 votes for Barodet and 135,000 for Rémusat, besides 27,000 for Stoffel, in a constituency of 450,000. Everything was done in an orderly manner, but the result has been considered an alarming sign of the temper of the populace, and many timid persons have quitted the city, in fear of a Communist or Red Republican outbreak.

### Archæology of the Month.

The new museum of the Bute Archaeological Society at Rothesay has been opened by a conversation, at which the honorary president, the Marquis of Bute, delivered an interesting address.

A collection of antiquities, of far greater value than those which were recently found in Cyprus, has been in part deposited in the British Museum. The collection consists of 21 pieces of sculpture in marble or stone, 173 bronzes, 103 terra-cottas, 160 vases, 41 ivories, and 22 ancient ambers. Among the marbles is a head of Hera, found at Agrigentum, of colossal size and of Greek work, meriting a place beside the head of Æsculapius, that unsurpassed type of ideal beauty now in the Museum. The bronzes include a seated male figure from Tarentum, of matchless beauty, worthy of comparison with the Theseus of the Parthenon, which the attitude of the figure strikingly recalls. Another bronze, of exquisite beauty, is a strigil from Praeneste. The terra-cottas include several new types of very graceful female figures, and four very remarkable actors of the ancient Roman stage. A further collection is on its road to this country. It includes a bronze head of Venus, of heroic size, in the noblest and purest style of Greek art—probably the finest work, next to the marbles of the Parthenon, yet known; it was found in Thessaly, and dates from a period lasting, perhaps, from Phidias, but not later than Scopas. There is also an Etruscan terra-cotta sarcophagus from Cervetri, a pendant to the celebrated one in the Louvre, from the Campana collection, but having a long Etruscan inscription. Mr. Newton has reported to the Museum trustees and the Government in favour of the purchase of these valuable relics.

At Sittingbourne has just been found the lid of a leaden coffin, ornamented with Medusa heads and lions, in the Roman style, together with small vases, which will be described and figured in the Kent Archaeological Society's Journal.

Some interesting discoveries of prehistoric remains near Bellary, at Madras, have recently been made by Mr. Fraser and Mr. Bruce Foot in the neighbourhood of some large kitchen-middens, a great number of celts, rubbing-stones, and pounders, chiefly of greenstone. One of the refuse-heaps had previously been described as a volcanic ash-cone!

Canon Greenwell and Professor Rolleston have just completed a series of very interesting excavations among the ancient barrows which exist in the Goodmanham and Elton wolds, near Beverley. The group consists of thirty-one tumuli. During Canon Greenwell's recent excavations some eight or ten tumuli have been opened and interesting remains been discovered, including an urn, with the rare addition of a cover or a lid to it. The body found in this grave was that of a young man about twenty-five years of age, the skull of the round-head type, and in excellent preservation. Implements used in remote ages are singularly absent in these barrows; whereas in the north and middle wolds implements are found scattered about in all directions. Stone axes and other rude implements are abundant in the rest of the wold district, but they seem to have been entirely unknown in this locality.

Portions of the city walls of Gloucester, lying north of the East Gate, have been exposed for a length of 42 ft., and proved to be about 6 ft. on the top, increased by three successive set-offs to about a width of 7 ft. towards the base. On the inner side, amongst broken pottery and other rubbish of undoubted Roman character, were found three pieces of Samian ware with the potter's mark upon them; and a few other ancient relics.

The Rev. H. Wood has exhibited to the Beds Archaeological Society Romano-British relics lately discovered at Biddenham. Among them are three large cinerary urns of elegant forms, and one large brown *poecilum*. Near the urns were found vertebræ and other bones, some human; also flint-flakes and part of a well-worked arrow-head, and two scrapers of flint.

Mr. A. H. Rhind has bequeathed the reversionary interest of certain estates in Caithness to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for the foundation of a lectureship on archaeology.

A petition of the Countess of Loudoun has been presented to the Queen, praying that the abeyance in the baronies of Montacute (of 1299), Monthermer Montacute (of 1357), and Montagu may be terminated in her favour. The Countess claims therein to be the senior coheir of the families through Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the famous King-maker, and his granddaughter Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, beheaded in Henry VIII.'s reign. The barony of Montagu was created by the summoning to Parliament, in her lifetime, of Henry Pole, the eldest son of the Countess of Salisbury, the wife of Sir Richard Pole, K.G., her fourth and youngest son being the celebrated Cardinal Pole. Henry Lord Montagu died without leaving any son, and from Katherine, his elder daughter (married to Francis, second Earl of Huntingdon), the Countess of Loudoun claims in direct descent.

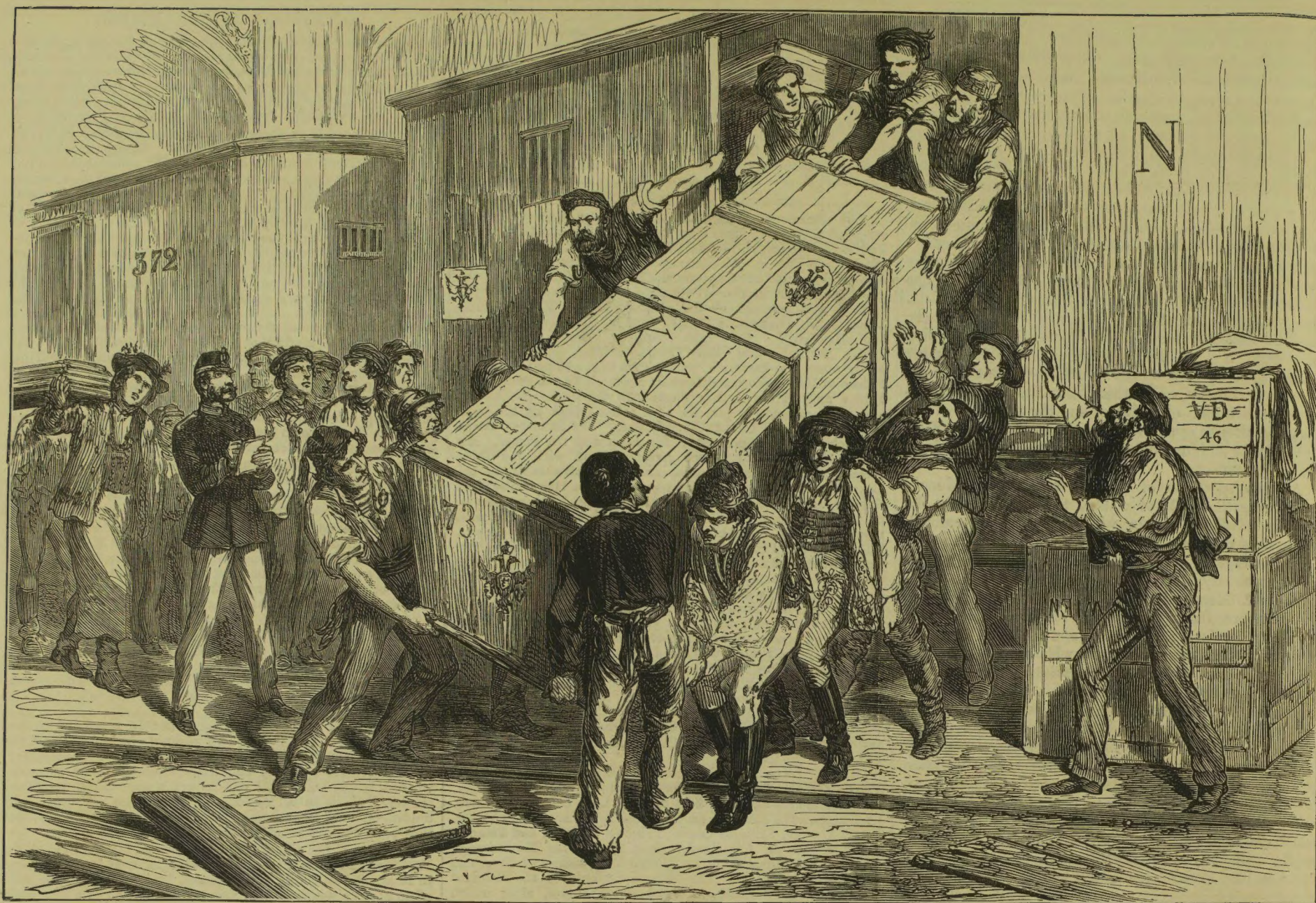
The *Impartial du Loire* states that the Comte de Vernon, a member of the Orléanais Archaeological Society, has recently discovered, in the church of Notre Dame de Cléry, at a depth of two feet under the pavement, not far from the tomb of Louis XI., a small tomb, in which was a leaden box carefully soldered. In the middle of the nave, and at the same depth, a small leaden coffin was also found, containing a woollen cloth, in which the body of a newly-born infant had been enveloped. Although there was no inscription on the coffin, there is reason to believe that it contained the infant child of Louis XV., interred near his father. The leaden box, on being opened in the presence of several members of the Archaeological Society, was found to contain a human heart, wrapped in woollen cloth. The metal had become so rusted that it was difficult to discover any inscription; but, after a careful investigation, Comte de Vernon deciphered the following, written in characters of the fifteenth century, "C'est le cœur du Roy Charles huitième, 1498."

The British Archaeological Association promise to urge upon the Metropolitan Board of Works the sadly-neglected and ruinous condition of the "York Stairs," once the water-gate of the famous York House, which stood a short distance westward. The gate has been ascribed to Inigo Jones, but it occurs in an account-book in the library of the Soane Museum among the works of Nicholas Stone, sen. It is now proposed to disencumber the gate of accumulated mud and rubbish, and make the path a footway to the new gardens of the Thames Embankment from Buckingham-street.

Mr. A. W. Franks has laid before a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries a further account of the Huncheddin, in the province of Drenthe, in the Netherlands, together with an official report on that province, by Governor Gregory. It appears from this report that all these interesting pre-historic remains are now, with the exception of two, the property of the Government, and are thus placed under proper supervision.

The Rev. Lee Warner has read to the Archaeological Institute "Remarks on a Charter of Cuthwulf, Bishop of Hereford in the time of Berhtwulf, King of the Mercians," and exhibited the document itself. This has been lately found among some family deeds in the office of a country attorney. It is a grant of land in Somersetshire of about the year 839, the reversion of which was given to a monastery that appears never to have been founded.





UNLOADING A TRAIN OF GOODS



RUSSIAN WORKMEN BEGINNING A RUSSIAN HOUSE.  
THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.





THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION: JAPANESE WORKMEN BUILDING A JAPANESE VILLAGE.



## BY THE WAY.

In Fielding's and other old comedies good use was made of the folly of coffee-house politicians and other fidgety persons who made themselves unhappy about the affairs of foreign nations. In one of these dramas there is an old gentleman who will on no account attend to some business affecting his own daughter, because he has been disturbed by a statement that the Grand Turk is bent on something mysterious. Another refuses to go out to dinner until he receives more certain intelligence as to the King of France. The state of mind thus satirised is not now to be found among the superior classes, but it seems to be developed among those who might reasonably be tolerably indifferent to foreign affairs. It is a ludicrous truth, but still a truth, that the working classes are discontented that our Government does not recognise the Republic in Spain, although, in the first place, it is hard to see how the Republic in Spain concerns our plasterers and plumbers, and, in the second place, our Ministers have three or four times explained that there is no real Government in Spain, and therefore nobody to receive recognition. All the same, a crowd meets round Sir Edwin's unfortunate lions and passes resolutions to the effect that Mr. Gladstone's Administration is false to the cause of freedom, and so forth. The demonstration is very harmless of course, and if it has caused only one artisan to look at the maps in Mr. Stanford's window and discover where Spain is, educational progress has been to a certain extent promoted. But there is something amusing in an artisan's leaving his tea and shrimps and going to Trafalgar-square to grumble that Lord Granville does not write a gushing letter to Signor Castelar. By-the-way, the choice of a meeting-place with such a name does not imply that the promoters are well up in the history of the nation in which they take so much affectionate interest. Do they know that Trafalgar means one of the most awful beatings naughty Albion ever bestowed on the Spaniards and their friends? There must have been sad want either of delicacy or of information.

A fact which really concerns the working classes is that there has recently been published a return of the results, in one of our hospitals, of smallpox cases. It is certified that where patients have been vaccinated the deaths have been 3 per cent, and where they have not the rate has been 46 per cent. If one could suppose that the plain truth would have any value in the eyes of such imbeciles as are constantly being fined by the magistrates for refusing to vaccinate, we should urge parish officials to cause this simple statement to be placarded largely in every part of the metropolis. "But he greatly errs," saith Lord Bacon, "who thinks that a mean man will be turned from error merely by having it made plain to him that he is in the wrong."

The cruelty which is practised upon birds in Italy has long been a theme of bitter comment by English travellers. Priests and teachers are appealed to in vain to prevent children from torturing birds, and answer with a shrug that the little ones must amuse themselves. But if we can do nothing to repress such habits in Italy, we can do something in the same direction at home, where equal atrocities are perpetrated. We scarcely like to dwell on so painful a topic, but unless it be dwelt on there will be no reform. The Rev. F. O. Morris has published a letter of indignant remonstrance with the masters and mistresses of gamekeepers, who set villainous traps for poor harmless owls, and leave them with broken legs and outstretched wings hanging head downwards for hours until some merciful passenger ends their miseries—or probably until they are starved to death. His description of the piteous reproach in the poor crucified creature's magnificent eyes is haunting. Surely this is a case in which a knowledge of the truth should suffice: there are no more humane persons than the landowners of England and their ladies, and they have only to be told of this brutal practice on the part of the keepers to put an end to it. Another horror is the habit among the lower class of blinding song birds, in the idea that they sing better in darkness. This fiendish custom was practised among the higher orders a hundred years ago; but we hoped that it had gone out from every class. But a miscreant has been caught who, in a witness's presence, performed the cruelty, and who boasted that he had done it in the case of forty birds. Law holds him, and will we hope give it him "very hot indeed;" but he is only one offender—it is manifest that the diabolical custom is prevalent among our lower orders—and yet, people have the courage to ask for money to send preachers to Quashibungu!

Parliamentary privilege is a solemn and awful thing, and, though there is nothing solemn or awful about Mr. Whalley, he becomes a somebody and a presence when he is arrayed in legislative panoply. It is not for outsiders to say that he violates the proprieties in so persistently bringing forward the case of his friend now in the dock as "Orton." The trial is on, and the press simply records proceedings, but Mr. Whalley exerts himself in Parliament to help the defendant. The Home Secretary, however, may rebuke a member, if we may not, and Mr. Bruce on Monday informed Mr. Whalley that it was inexpedient to make the matter the subject of a discussion between him and a Minister of the Crown. We shall see whether this "shuts up" the member for Peterborough, but if it do not, he and his accused friend must take the chance of reprisals. It cannot be fair that persons who are of one way of thinking should be bound to silence, while those who are of another raise clamour and try to arouse sympathy, the Court of Queen's Bench being at the same time actually sitting to try the case in question.

Their Graces the Archbishops have received a deputation that besought them to put down Ritualistic practices. The Primate of All England gave categorical answer that the Bench was opposed to such practices, and that the law should not remain a dead letter. We do not know whether the announcement will have fluttered weak-minded young curates and the young ladies who support them in their fantastic parody of Rome. Perhaps not. When Dr. Tait first said to the Ritualists, "You must not bring your toys to church, my little men," he frightened them a good deal; but that is a long time ago, and they have long amused themselves with their own devices. Whether these have done much harm, and whether silly people might not have found more mischievous modes of procuring excitement, this is not the place to discuss; but it is quite certain that the hierarchy ought to be a power and to make itself felt. The Archbishops may either smile at the whole business and leave it to die out, or they may stamp it out; but they owe it to themselves and the Church to do one thing or the other. Are the foolish children of the Church to "bring their toys with them," or not? Dr. Tait cannot be satisfied, like the governess in John Leech's picture, with a promise "not to think about them" while prayers are being said.

We shall not encroach upon the province of the dramatic critic. What has to be said in the way of criticism on the Crystal Palace "Hamlet" is said elsewhere. But we may remark that the effort in question could not be expected to receive much friendliness from anybody connected with the existing theatrical system. It could not much interfere with the theatres, the hour of the performance being early, and,

moreover, the mass of the audience being from a class which probably does not frequently resort to London for that kind of amusement. But the new attempt is a protest against the old system of relying on two or three leading performers, and almost adopting Signor Catalani's prescription for making an opera—"Ma femme, et trois ou quatre poupées." Doubtless it will be matter of satisfaction to many that as yet the energetic effort of Mr. Taylor has been incompletely carried out, and that all his artists are not all that he could desire. But he has done a great deal, and will do much more. When a large mass of spectators come with books in their hands and "study" the performance, actors will no more presume to be slovenly than musicians would in presence of the "score-holders" at Exeter Hall or the Hanover Rooms. And on Saturday the book was in almost every hand. English folk are going to school to learn to read Shakspeare.

## OPENING OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, May 2.

Three years ago a decree of the Kaiser and König Franz Josef I. made known to the world Austria's intention to hold an International Exhibition at Vienna, the declared object of which was to set forth "the actual state of our modern civilisation and the national economy of all peoples, and to favour their development." The Exhibition in question was appointed to be held on the Prater—the park, so to speak, of Vienna—and was to be opened on May 1, 1873; and, after eighteen months' incessant toil, spite of the herculean nature of the task—for the area of the present Exhibition is five times that of the Paris one in 1867, the largest the world had hitherto seen, and nearly thirty times as large as that of the parent Exhibition held in Hyde Park in 1851—the project has been successfully accomplished, and precisely on the day appointed the new Industrial Palace was inaugurated with the accustomed ceremony and more than the accustomed pomp.

All Vienna was astir soon after daybreak on the morning of May 1, which, unlike the balmy season sung by the poets, was both cold and stormy, continual showers accompanying the fitful gusts of wind. The sun from time to time struggled through the leaden-looking clouds, raising hopes that the day might yet prove fine, but only to end in disappointment. Nevertheless the unfavourable weather operated as no kind of drawback to the success of the ceremony. Long before noon many thousands of people had assembled beneath the huge dome of the Rotunda—the grand distinctive feature of the new Industrial Palace, the immensity of which impresses the spectator with a kind of awe when he first finds himself within the vast expanse and perceives it to be unbroken by a single supporting column. Under this vast dome was the multitude gathered, in order to hear the Emperor Franz Josef declare the International Exhibition of Vienna formally opened.

At ten o'clock, the hour appointed for visitors to arrive, the military bands stationed in the grounds performed one lively air after another until a quarter to twelve, when the approach of the Imperial party was signalled by shouts from the crowd assembled in front of the principal entrance, a somewhat fantastic structure in open ornamental woodwork, facing the Haupt Allee of the Prater. A minute afterwards the bands struck up the Austrian National Hymn as a procession of Court carriages, resplendent with gilded ornaments and trappings, and the gold lace of countless liveried lacqueys, was discerned passing through the grounds and winding round to the grand south portal, under which the numerous Court functionaries were assembled waiting to receive the Emperor and the bevy of distinguished guests by whom he was accompanied. The crowd, which spite of intermittent showers had stationed itself around, hailed the arrival of the Imperial party with a few respectful cheers, and then everybody struggled forward to obtain a closer glimpse of the distinguished throng, who were subsequently to be viewed at a distance installed on the dais of the throne and taking part in the day's proceedings.

In the first carriages, each drawn by half a dozen horses, were the Emperor, Empress, and Crown Prince; the Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany and their eldest son; and the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur; the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Count de Flandres having preceded the Emperor some quarter of an hour or so, in company with the Austrian Archdukes. As the Empress alighted from her carriage Baron Schwarz-Senborn, Director-General of the Vienna Exhibition, and the very soul of the undertaking, presented her with a splendid bouquet, and the Imperial party entered the adjacent vestibule, where they were received by the numerous Archdukes, the Ministers, the grand Court dignitaries, the Municipal Council, and the more important members of the Imperial Commission; while the choirs, composed of between five and six hundred voices, proceeded to sing the first stanzas of the National Hymn.

The Emperor and Empress and their guests having taken their places on the dais, which at this moment presented a dazzling display of resplendent uniforms and brilliant toilets, relieved by a background of feathery green foliage, the chanting ceased, and the Archduke Charles Louis, who exercises the singular function of Protector of the Exhibition, advanced towards the Emperor, and read a report of the labours of the Imperial Commission, to which Kaiser Franz Josef replied as follows:—"It is with great satisfaction that I behold the completion of an enterprise the importance of which I fully appreciate. The confidence which I have in the patriotism and aptitude of my subjects, as well as in the sympathy of other nations, has largely contributed to the development of this great undertaking. I express to all my gratitude, and declare the Universal Exhibition of 1873 to be now open."

This was, of course, the signal for the bands both inside and outside the building to resume playing, and distant salvos of artillery joined in chorus. When the music had ceased Count Andrassy, President of the Council of Ministers, congratulated their Imperial Majesties on the happy realisation of the project of a Universal Exhibition, and the Burgomaster of Vienna next expressed similar sentiments on the part of the municipality of the city. More music followed, during the performance of which the foreign commissioners betook themselves to the particular sections of the building under their immediate charge, there to receive the Imperial party on its forthcoming tour of inspection.

If among the distinguished personages who surrounded the Emperor Francis Joseph on this occasion there were no other crowned heads, there were still the heirs apparent to nearly half the thrones of Europe, for in the front rank on the dais we recognised, beside the Emperor and Empress of Austria, the Prince of Wales, the Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Arthur, the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern, and the Countess de Flandres. The Count de Flandres, the Crown Prince of Austria, with several of the Austrian Archdukes, and a bevy of minor potentates, were stationed behind this imposing group; while the floor of the Rotunda in front was occupied by Ministers in official costume, members of the Imperial Commission, Archbishops in their purple robes, Hungarian magnates in

rich velvet tunics and pelisses, laced with gold and bordered with fur, Marshals and Generals of the Empire, and a mêlée of functionaries in the most brilliant of uniforms, the majority of breasts more or less glittering with mundane constellations. Seated in the immediate vicinity of the throne were the Corps Diplomatique and the Delegation of the Reichsrath. Next came the foreign and provincial commissioners; the municipality of Vienna and other local functionaries; representatives of Austrian and foreign journals; officials charged with the general direction of the Exhibition; and, finally, holders of season tickets and of tickets for the day; while the raised floor of the Rotunda, encircling the whole, was devoted especially to the ladies, who naturally formed a graceful border to the central magnificent display.

A few weeks ago this vast Rotunda of the Vienna Industrial Palace was scarcely more than a mere iron shell; but, by dint of enormous exertions, on the day of the opening ceremony it was not only structurally complete, but decorated over its entire immense surface, from the lantern which gives light to it at the summit to the base of the lofty pillars bounding the open corridor which encircles it. The gigantic central fountain, which is hereafter to be the great feature of the Rotunda, was imperfect; yet this was ingeniously concealed by transforming its basins into vast flower-vases, glowing with azaleas in full bloom. A screen of green foliage rose, moreover, half way up the back of the throne, possibly to hide some imperfection in this direction. The trophies in the Rotunda were also less numerous than might have been anticipated; still this was scarcely a drawback, as it allowed a better view of the dais, with the distinguished assembly occupying it, to be obtained from all points.

The Austrian National Hymn was again sung as the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by their illustrious guests, conducted by the Minister of Commerce and Baron Schwarz-Senborn, and followed by the Archdukes Charles Louis and Rainer and a tribe of lesser dignitaries, made a partial circuit of the interior of the Rotunda to the western nave, down which they passed. Here and in the transverse courts the products of Germany, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, France, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, the United States, and South America are exposed. Of these countries Switzerland's display was complete, while that of France was most behindhand; indeed, the French section, which occupies about one third of the entire space on the western side, presented little else than an array of empty cases and scaffolding when the Imperial party passed through it on their tour of inspection. Great Britain, owing to the active energy of its representative at the Vienna Exhibition, Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, made a very favourable display, which would have been tolerably complete had not the goods of intending exhibitors been unreasonably delayed on the road. As it was, such vacant spaces as were unavoidable were ingeniously draped with the national ensign. Their tour finished, the Imperial party returned to the Rotunda, and, crossing it, proceeded to the eastern nave. The Emperor, who gave his arm to the Princess Imperial of Germany, was followed by the husband of the latter conducting the Empress; next came the Prince of Wales, escorting the Countess de Flandres, the remaining members of the Imperial party bringing up the rear.

The productions of Austria occupy upwards of one half of the eastern nave, and the display made is a most interesting one. Everything here was almost complete on the day of opening, and it must have been with some degree of pride that the Kaiser Franz Josef conducted his visitors through this long series of resplendent courts. After Austria comes Hungary, then Russia, Greece, and Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, and Morocco, Roumania, Persia, China, and Japan, all of which made a creditable, if somewhat incomplete, show on May 1. The tour of these galleries terminated, the Imperial party proceeded to the Emperor's pavilion in the grounds, where a luncheon had been prepared.

The area of the Vienna International Exhibition, including the inclosed park, is upwards of two and a half million square yards, of which more than 111,000 are occupied by the Industrial Palace itself. This building is 2940 ft. in length, with an average breadth of 570 ft. In the centre rises the vast Rotunda, due to the genius of Mr. Scott Russell, 354 ft. in diameter and 250 ft. high, and encircled by thirty-two iron columns, resting on foundations of cement. Some idea of its immense area may be formed when it is mentioned that it is more than treble that of the dome of St. Paul's, the diameter of which is 111 ft., and considerably more than double that of the dome of St. Peter's at Rome, the diameter of which is 156 ft. The interior of the Rotunda is lighted by a larger and smaller lantern, the former 60 ft. high and 100 ft. in diameter, and the latter 43 ft. in height and with a diameter of 24 ft., the whole being surmounted outside by an Imperial Austrian crown in coloured and gilded metal and glass, weighing a couple of tons, and upwards of 17 ft. in height.

On each side of the Rotunda extend two immense naves, each 1030 ft. in length, and intersected at regular intervals by eight transverse galleries, 240 ft. and upwards in length, 50 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high. The spaces between these transverse galleries, which have an area of upwards of 8000 square feet, have in the majority of instances been converted into inclosed courts by the different commissions to whom they had been allotted. Owing to the rigorous nature of the Austrian climate, the architects resolved not to light the Industrial Palace by the roof, but by large windows, which in the naves are placed 30 ft. from the ground, and in the smaller galleries at about half that height. Of the many annexes by which the palace is surrounded two are of special importance. First, the Fine-Art Gallery, an elegant structure, which looks on its eastern façade; and, secondly, the machinery hall, situated in its rear, which is upwards of 2600 ft., or more than half a mile in length, with a width of 150 ft.

To our own countryman, Mr. Scott Russell, the merit of the conception and construction of the Rotunda, the distinctive feature of the Vienna Industrial Palace, is due; but it is Mr. Charles Hasenhauer, the talented architect-in-chief of the Imperial Commission, who has cased it in, given beauty to its interior, added elegant wings to its sides, and designed the noble façades of the edifice, with their pavilions and enriched and imposing portals. In his labours he has been assisted by a staff of able coadjutors, to one of whom, Mr. Weber, specially charged with the arrangements for the installation, the Rotunda owed much of the handsome appearance it presented on the day of the opening.

A few evenings before the inauguration ceremony, I was tempted to make the ascent of the dome of the Rotunda, in company with a friend, to see what Vienna—immeasurably the best-lighted city in the world—looked like at that altitude by night. Providing ourselves with lanterns to guide our steps, we ascended the staircase adjacent to the eastern nave or gallery, the extreme caution being requisite every time we placed our feet down to avoid slipping through one of the many gaping chasms between the short bits of planking which, resting on the iron framework of the staircase, did temporary duty as steps. Eventually we reached the inner gallery, where we remained for a few minutes gazing on the workmen busily engaged below; then, continuing our route, passed outside on



to the roof of the Rotunda, which we gradually ascended, still stepping upon bits of board laid over the open iron framework. On one side of us short upright bars, about four or five feet apart, intended to support a hand-rail which as yet was wanting, served to steady us from time to time on our perilous path, where a single false step would have sent one rolling down curvilinear roofs to certain destruction some 150 ft. below. Arrived at last at some little distance from the lantern, surrounded by its gigantic Imperial crown, we paused at a convenient point, to survey the illuminated grounds of the Exhibition, with their hundreds of pavilions, temples, chalets, kiosques, towers, and cupolas distinguishable in the blaze of light thrown everywhere around; the brilliantly-lighted-up avenues of the Prater and the city of Vienna itself, its sinuous encircling "Rings," and rectangular thoroughfares, indicated by hundreds of thousands of gas-lamps. The night was, unfortunately, dark, for only a few stars twinkled in the cloudy sky, and the river Danube was invisible; still, we knew that on the side of the city where no lights were to be seen the broad stream flowed on its rapid course.

Having given the above letter of our Special Correspondent, describing the Exhibition Palace and the opening ceremony, we need only refer to the particular subjects of our illustrations in the present Number, which are indeed of a simple nature, and do not require much explanation. The principal entrance or grand southern portal of the Exhibition Palace is mentioned in his account of the Emperor's arrival there; and what he said in his former letter, which we published last week, concerning the bustle of unloading and unpacking goods for the Exhibition, will serve likewise to explain one of the scenes which our Special Artists have chosen to sketch. A motley host of workpeople, Germans, French, English, Italians, Bohemians, Bulgarians, and of diverse other nationalities, have been employed in these labours, and in fitting up the stalls, or setting the articles in their places for show. Amongst them are sixty Englishmen, who are comfortably lodged in two iron houses adjacent to the British Department, and get their food supplied at a moderate cost from a portable cooking establishment. The building of specimen cottages and villas in the Exhibition Park, to show the different national styles of domestic architecture, is an interesting part of the operations. Sturdy Russian carpenters, long-haired and fair-faced, in their velvet breeches, crimson doublets, and big boots, are seen with their axes and saws busy at the timbers of a Russian house to be constructed; while the natives of remote Japan, as shown in another illustration, are occupied in building a real Japanese village here in the Prater of Vienna.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 8.

The result of the elections still causes great uneasiness in certain circles. There are many who profess to see in the success of M. Barodet the triumph of the principles of Communism, and who regard his advent to the Assembly as the beginning of the end. Under the influence of this idea, coupled with the reminiscence of all that occurred during the last reign of the Communists, hundreds of families have been making a hasty exodus from a city which they regard as foredoomed to all the horrors of civil strife. That this panic is both deeply and widely spread has been shown by the operations at that infallible barometer of public opinion, the Bourse, which has not yet rallied from the shock occasioned by M. Barodet's election.

Amidst all this agitation, the man who it would be thought would be most affected by it remains unmoved and tranquil. M. Thiers is in excellent health and spirits, and never for one moment seems to doubt his ability to steer the Republican craft safely between the Scylla of anarchy and the Charybdis of despotism. During the past week he has been persistently interviewed by several leading members of the Assembly, most of whom have thought proper to urge upon him the absolute necessity of an alliance with the Conservative party, as a counterpoise to the recent Radical success, but he has hitherto shown no symptoms of in any way modifying his policy, despite numerous rumours to the contrary. Unless matters ooze out through private channels, there is really great difficulty in obtaining anything like authentic information as to what the Government intend to do, and therefore the statement made by most of the journals over here, that the official bills to be laid before the Assembly when it meets exhibit a strong Conservative tendency, is only to be taken for what it is worth.

Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that numerous panaceas for the speedy removal of all existing evils have been thrust forward in the newspaper by sundry gentlemen who seem to be possessed of the idea that the future salvation of France depends upon the expression of their opinion. The letter which has certainly produced the greatest impression has been one from M. Casimir Perier, in which he urges the futility of all ideas of a monarchical restoration, the merits of a soundly-constituted Republic, and the necessity for the end of the present provisional state of things and the establishment of a Government upon a constitutional basis. M. Perier, a man of some weight with the Left Centre, has also rushed into print to indorse these opinions, while M. Emile de Girardin, following their example, publishes a long account of an interview with M. Thiers, and advises that statesman to trust to a fusion of parties. Such expressions of opinion, however, are little more than straws, showing the direction in which the wind blows, but powerless to influence it. Nothing definite will be done till the meeting of the Assembly, on the 19th, when M. Berenger proposes to bring forward a motion to define the Republic.

Art has successfully divided public interest with politics during the past week. The annual salon has been opened, with a somewhat disappointing result. Many of the foremost French artists, including Gerome and Meissonier, do not exhibit this year—a fact much commented upon. The large percentage of rejected pictures led people to imagine that those which had obtained the honour of hanging would be far above the average; but precisely the contrary is the case, very few out of the 1500 pictures exhibited calling for any special notice. Of course, the artists whose canvases have been rejected are loud in their outcries against the prejudice and partiality of the jury, and, following the example of former years, intend to have an exhibition of their own, in the immediate vicinity of that from which they have been excluded. The other events of note in the Art world have been the sale of two frescoes by Raphael, the property of a M. Oudry, and of the Marquis de la Rochebauseau's collection. Of the frescoes, one was purchased by the Government for the sum of 207,500fr., whilst the other, which had undergone terrible mutilations, was knocked down to a Russian for 11,500fr. Amongst the Marquis's collection figured many works by English artists of note, all of which fetched good prices.

Admiral Rigault de Genouilly died on Sunday. His services in the Crimea and in China brought him into close connection with the English navy, amongst whom he cannot fail to be favourably remembered. He obtained the important position of Minister of Marine under the Second Empire, and occupied that post until the collapse of 1870.

In my last letter I spoke of the serious damage suffered by the vines throughout France from frost. Subsequent advices have been of a somewhat more cheering nature, though there is no doubt that the prospects of the vintage are gravely affected.

### SPAIN.

General Sickness, the American Minister at Madrid, presented to Senor Figueras last Saturday the message of the United States Congress congratulating the Spanish people upon the establishment of a Republic. Arrests have taken place at Madrid in connection with the forged Bank of Spain notes, the amount of which is 8,000,000 reals. With respect to political affairs and the movement of troops there is little intelligence beyond the fact that tranquillity prevails in Madrid and the provinces. The Carlists cause for the moment is not flourishing.

### HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber, by 61 votes against 4, has adopted the treaty with Belgium concerning the capitalisation of the alienable rent, the management of the Antwerp and Gladbach Railway on Dutch territory, and the abolition of the surtax imposed by Belgium upon Dutch distilled liquors. In the sitting of the 2nd inst. the Minister of Finance proposed to increase the sum for the redemption of the National Debt by seven millions, and thus redeem a total amount of 8,900,000 fl. The Chamber adopted the proposal by 72 votes against 2.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Second Chamber, the Government presented a bill granting a credit of 5,500,000 fl. for the expedition against the Atchinese. A telegram received at the Hague announces that the embarkation of the Dutch troops forming the expedition against Atchin has been accomplished.

### BELGIUM.

The Government, through the Finance Minister, have announced to the Chamber of Representatives that if the proposals of the Minister of War, which they consider necessary for the welfare of the country, should not be adopted by the Chamber, they will leave to others the task of presiding over the destinies of the country.

### ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel visited the Empress of Russia on Wednesday on board the Russian yacht.

There has been a Ministerial difficulty; but the King, having failed to obtain the services of a new Cabinet, has declined to accept the resignation of Signor Lanza and his colleagues, and they have consented to remain in office.

At Tuesday's sitting of the Italian Parliament the debate commenced on the Religious Corporations Bill. Forty members put down their names to take part in the discussion.

The Pope has had a return of his illness, and was confined to his bed on Sunday, but on Monday he was able to give an audience to some French pilgrims.

A Milan despatch records that a pilgrimage, in which 6000 persons and seven Bishops took part, was made on Sunday to Caravaggio.

On the Feast of SS. Philip and James was solemnly dedicated the beautiful little church of the four Evangelists, built at Baveno, Lago Maggiore, in his own grounds, by Mr. Henfrey. The Right Rev. Bishop Nixon (late of Tasmania), in the absence of the Bishop of Gibraltar, officiated.

### GERMANY.

In Tuesday's sitting of the German Parliament, on the motion for the third reading of the Coinage Bill, the Minister of State, Herr Delbrück, announced that the Government agreed to the coinage of 5-mark pieces in gold as well as in silver, but was decidedly averse to the coinage of 2-mark pieces. The coinage of gold and silver 5-mark pieces was adopted by a large majority, and the House maintained, by 130 votes against 102, the clause which it previously adopted at the second reading in favour of the coinage of 2-mark pieces.

A final vote was taken in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet upon the four well-known ecclesiastical bills concerning the settlement of the relations between Church and State. They were all passed by a large majority in the form in which they were adopted at the preliminary reading.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A letter from our Special Correspondent at Vienna, describing the opening, on Thursday week, of the International Exhibition, will be found elsewhere.

At a full sitting the Austrian Delegation has adopted the Estimates for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as a resolution which approves of the policy observed by the Foreign Ministry since the last war.

Serious loss of life has been caused by a train running off the line not far from Pesth, on the Austrian States Railway. Twenty persons are reported to have been killed and forty others injured.

### DENMARK.

In the Folkething the Left brought forward a motion, on the 2nd inst., for rejecting the Budget. A debate lasting eleven hours ensued. The Minister of Finance dwelt upon the necessity of a strong and independent Government. During the special debate severe criticism was passed upon the former Cabinet under Herr von Hall. The House divided at two a.m., when the Budget was passed by 61 against 39 votes.

### RUSSIA.

Unintermitting festivities at St. Petersburg mark the presence of the German Emperor. On Sunday his Majesty attended Divine service in the Church of St. Peter; at noon he was present at a parade of the Kaluga Regiment. At the Court dinner that day the Czar proposed the health of the Emperor William in cordial terms, and described the friendship of the two Empires as a guarantee of peace in Europe. The Emperor William, in reply, thanked his Imperial host, and spoke in similar terms. The Czar and the Emperor William paid a visit to the opera, on Tuesday evening, during the performance of the ballet. On Wednesday morning the German Emperor went to the Isaac Cathedral, and thence to the Monument of Peter the Great. At one p.m. there was a parade of the Fire Brigade, and the regiment of St. Petersburg Grenadiers and the Kaluga Regiment went through their rifle practice in the presence of their Majesties, who dined *en famille* at the Palace of the Grand Duke Constantine. After dinner the Emperor William went to the German Theatre and to the ball given by the German Ambassador, Prince Reuss, the Czar, and all the members of the Imperial family being present.

Governor Orr, the American Minister at the Russian Court, died on Monday morning. He had long been suffering from cold caught during the Atlantic voyage.

According to a special telegram from St. Petersburg received by the *Daily Telegraph*, the Khan of Khiva, acting, it is said, on English advice, has offered unconditional submission to the demands of Russia. A further special telegram from the far East, forwarded via Tiflis, is the same in purport as

that derived from St. Petersburg. It states that the Khan of Khiva is not likely to give much trouble to General Kaufmann, having already submitted, and that, as an earnest of his good faith, he had set free the Russian prisoners.

### AMERICA.

Disturbances have broken out in Louisiana, the people being opposed to the collection of the State taxes, and offering an armed resistance. The disorders, it is rumoured, have been attended by bloodshed. At Trenton, in Louisiana, there has been a fire which has caused damage estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars.

A cable telegram from New York announces the death of Chief Justice Chase, by apoplexy.

The motion for a new trial of Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, has been refused.

By the falling of a bridge at Dixon, Illinois, which was crowded with people witnessing a baptism, it is believed that nearly a hundred persons have been drowned; and the washing away of a railway bridge, on the Stonington and Providence lines, has caused a fearful catastrophe to a train on its way to Boston. Several of the carriages "telescoped" and took fire, burning a number of passengers. Others were washed away.

### CANADA.

A telegram from Toronto announces the victory of the Government on the motion brought forward by the Opposition respecting the International Railway. The motion was defeated by a majority of twenty-five.

The House of Commons has passed a bill limiting deck timber-loads on ships during certain seasons and prohibiting them altogether during the winter.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A commission has been appointed by the Governor for the purpose of drawing up a bill to establish a University.

An important gold discovery is reported from the Transvaal. A valuable tract of alluvial auriferous country exists between Lydenburg and Delagoa Bay, extending over thirty miles. Gold is found at the depth of four feet. Gambling-houses have been suppressed at the diamond-fields.

The *Pekin Gazette* confirms the news that the Imperialists have captured Talifoo, the capital of Madura.

A new rifle, an improvement on the Chassepot model, has been adopted by the French Gunnery Commission.

The hull of the wrecked steamer Atlantic having been broken up by gunpowder, 363 additional bodies and large quantities of goods have been recovered.

Peace has been re-established between the rival priests at Bethlehem, and the Turkish Governor of Jerusalem has dispatched a special commissioner to inquire into the matter.

A despatch from Poona announces that Sir Bartle Frere will not proceed to meet the Governor-General of India at Simla, but will return immediately to England.

King Louis of Bavaria has subscribed 1000 fl. to the fund for raising a monument to the late Baron Liebig. The King's contribution was the first entered on the list.

We learn from Berne that the Federal Council has forbidden the Duchess of Madrid and the agents of Don Carlos to take up their residence in Western and Southern Switzerland.

The trial of Niaz Mohamed Khan has resulted in his being convicted as a leader in the mutiny of 1857, and of the murder of two British subjects. He has been sentenced to death.

The Sultan of Turkey has appointed a Commission of Imperial functionaries to take evidence on the Suez Canal question and report to his Majesty—after an understanding has been arrived at, if possible, between the parties interested.

The 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs) embarked at Belfast last Saturday for Fort George, and the Indian troopship *Crocodile* has arrived at Portsmouth with military invalids and time-expired men from Bombay and Malta.

The villa which the late Emperor of the French possessed at Vichy was disposed of by auction, on Saturday last, at the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, the sum brought being only 50fr. over the upset price—viz., 50,050fr. A cottage adjoining the villa was disposed of for 35,050fr., also 50fr. above the upset price.

The mail from the West Coast of Africa brings the intelligence that the Ashantees, in great number, were within one day's march of Cape Coast Castle. There had been some slight skirmishing, but no engagement of any consequence. Several vessels of the West African squadron were stationed off Cape Coast Castle to protect British interests.

The *Medical Record* states that Baron Adolphe de Rothschild intends to build and endow at Geneva, at his own expense, a hospital for the treatment of diseases of the eye. He will give for that purpose about £20,000 (£3000 for the ground, buildings, and fittings, and the revenue of the remaining £12,000 to be devoted to its yearly support). Suitable grounds have been purchased at the cost of £12,000, and the new buildings will be completed and opened in the middle of the next summer. The hospital is to be fitted for twenty indoor patients, with a room for out-patients and a room for clinical demonstration.

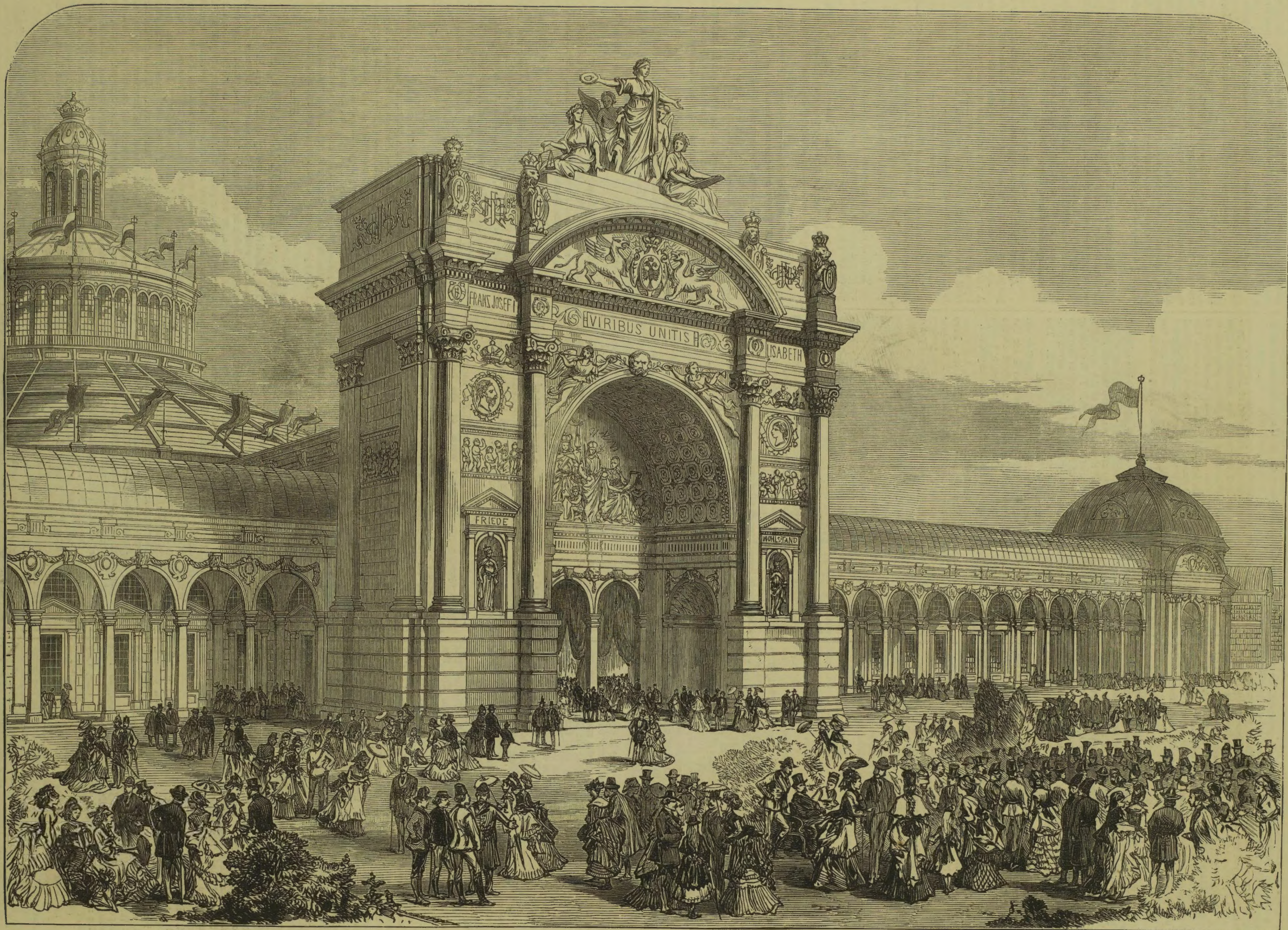
## "THE BROKEN TAMBOURINE."

The plaintive face of the pretty blonde girl in Mr. de Coninck's picture, with the fractured tympanum of a musical instrument that she holds in one hand, while pointing with the other to a fatal rent in its sonorous membrane, is sufficient to tell the simple story of her grief. There is a comic story of a fiddler, whose instrument was smashed by some accident, or else by the malicious act of somebody he met on his travels; but, when the compassionate bystander said to him, "I pity your case," "Oh, no, Sir," said the fiddler, "it isn't the case, but the fiddle, that I mind." Yet we could hardly tell this forlorn maiden that we pitied her tambourine. If it were not for her sake, considering the merits of the tambourine *per se*, and its disagreeable effect upon our ears, we should be inclined to say it deserved to be broken, as well as many a bagpipe, hurdy-gurdy, and barrel-organ, whose harsh strains torment the suffering air. But as the poor vagrant noise-mongers have no better way of getting a livelihood, to believe their own account of it, we would cultivate a kindly feeling towards them. The picture of this subject is engraved by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company.

The proceedings of the Dundee Free Church Presbytery against Mr. Knight have been suspended, in consequence of a medical certificate that his state of health requires absolute rest and change of air.

The latest strikes reported are those of the Liverpool joiners, who have turned out for an advance of 4s. 6d. per week, and the shipwrights on the Mersey, who claim a rise of 6d. per day.





THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION: PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE.





"THE BROKEN TAMBOURINE," BY P. DE CONINCK.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Amongst noticeable episodes in the Commons House of late there have been a reappearance and a first appearance in debate; for Mr. Massey—who, now some time ago, was Chairman of Committees, as a Liberal member gave the coup-de-grâce to a struggling Reform Bill, soon after was rewarded by being sent to India as Financial Minister to that empire, and last year re-entered Parliament as member for Tiverton—made his quasi-maiden speech in the discussion on Mr. W. H. Smith's hostile motion against the Budget. It would seem that whatever debating power he once possessed has cooed out of him under the torrid sun of India, for he was curiously ineffective, and any impression which he made was not a happy one. The successor of the late Mr. Graves in the representation of Liverpool, Mr. Torr, also debuted (to coin a word) on that occasion. He is by no means young, but he has a certain sprightliness of manner, spoke sensibly, and was accepted well by his party. Considering the circumstances which were impending, Mr. Disraeli was heroic in his deliverance, and seldom has he been abler, more ingenious, or developed better his capacity for fighting under adverse circumstances. For assuredly the termination of the great party debate was next to ludicrous, the negating of the motion without resistance affording a hearty laugh and a sarcastic cheer to the Liberals. In a party debate once Lord Claud John Hamilton, alluding to the Messrs. Bright, incautiously spoke sneeringly of "certain ambitious families," whereupon there was a shout of laughter, and consequent confusion to the young Lord, who had forgotten that besides himself there were two of his brothers in the House, and that he and one of them had set in steadily to make themselves prominent, and by no means without success. A few days ago a specimen of the Parliamentary spirit by which these two members of an ambitious family are actuated was to be found in the fact that the first motion on the paper belonged to Lord Claud John Hamilton, and the second to Lord George Hamilton. It is said that "argent" upon "or" is bad heraldry; and it looked very much as if Lord Claud John upon Lord George was in a like position, Parliamentarily speaking. However, they both—as, indeed, they always do—acquitted themselves very well; and though while both of them were speaking there was abundant opportunity for a "count," one was not attempted.

In the outset of his speech on the subject of local taxation Mr. Stansfeld almost admitted that he felt overweighed. Certainly his manner was subdued as well as anxious; even his voice seemed to fail him, and towards the end of his speech was very low. Nevertheless, he was clear, intelligible, and sequential, and quite earned the still, undeviating attention which was paid to him by the House all the while he was speaking. Once, when he talked of a project for subjecting great mansions to a higher rating than they now undergo, there was a stir, a movement, country gentlemen turned and looked in each other's faces, and a sort of murmur ran through the Opposition ranks. Except that Sir Massey Lopes, who is the leader of the crusade against the alleged undue adjustment of local taxation, played that part with a swelling port, even when he was protesting that the proposals of the Government promised none of the "relief" which he wanted, being haughty, there was no salient incident in a debate which might have been expected to have been clashing.

With their usual happy aptitude, the Irish members have been distinguishing themselves in a negative or rather ludicrous sense. When Mr. Patrick Smyth brought on his motion for affiliating the Roman Catholic College to Dublin University by the insertion of a provision to that effect in Mr. Fawcett's Tests Bill, one after another Irish members were found against it, and most, if not all, of them sang palinodes over their votes against the Government Irish University Bill, indicated lachrymously that they favoured the bill, while they adored its projector and proposer, but that they were obliged to "defect" from Mr. Gladstone under a certain coercion which could well be understood. Some of them, moreover, declared that they had been settled in their defection by Mr. Cardwell's speech on the bill—which must have been pleasant to the ear of the Secretary for War, who was sitting at Mr. Gladstone's side and staring straight before him, so that he might not see the expression of the face of his chief, on whom he had brought the mortification of a defeat.

If interest in a Parliamentary question is to be estimated by attendance of members in the House, of a surety the Permissive Liquor Bill has gone down very much in consideration. Even expectations of a flow of wit, incisive argument, and eccentric illustration from Sir Wilfrid Lawson did not draw, and the body of the Chamber was as nearly empty as possible all the while he was making the very best speech he has yet delivered in moving the second reading of his bill. He was more serious than heretofore, being sparing of his jests and jibes, those which he occasionally infused into his prolusion being of the very best quality, and delivered in a manner which might be envied by the most practised comedian. Of course, when he speaks laughter is, so to say, held in the leash, ready to be let slip; and it happened that it often came forth when a witticism was not intended, a smart argument being mistaken for a drollery. Then Mr. Bernal Osborne was in the best condition that he has been in for a long time; his banter and his jocularities were more spontaneous and more fresh than they usually are, and they were interwoven with his argument so ingeniously as to add direct force to them instead of being subsidiary or mere fringe to them, which often happens to him. For once Mr. Bruce was animated, almost passionate, and ran a tilt against the licensed victuallers and their electioneering audacity, which was fierce, and which was rapturously sympathised with by the greatest part of the House. Indeed, Mr. Samuelson had previously struck the keynote, in this respect, when, with the warmth of a passionate youth of twenty-five, he denounced the overt threats and attempts at coercion over members for which the Bonifaces are now remarkable, and the success of which is to many people incomprehensible. No doubt Mr. Bruce was rendered irate, though he seemed to laugh with the rest, by sundry statements of the way in which the publicans speak of him and use his name since the passing of the Licensing Act, that were narrated with great gusto and telling effect by Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Though few legislators could be got together to hear a debate most of which was well worth hearing, a very great many assembled to vote; and the result of the division showed that, notwithstanding the protests against their dictation which had been uttered and applauded in the course of the discussion, it is more than probable that the licensed victuallers are still an influence, if not a power, in regard to elections. In the circumstance of Lord Chelsea's having hurried up from Bath, for which city he had been returned only that day, to redeem a pledge he had given the day before to vote against the Permissive Bill, was a significance.

Her Majesty has conferred the Companionship of the Bath upon Mr. W. T. Thornton, who presides over the Public Works Department in the India Office.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Assurance was given, yesterday week, by Lord Kimberley that there are ample means of defence of the Gold Coast against the Ashantees. The report of the Committee on the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill was then agreed to, Lord Redesdale having been defeated by a large majority in his attempt to retain the supreme appellate jurisdiction in the hands of the law lords who constitute the House when it is engaged in hearing appeals.

On Monday some conversation took place on the subject of a proposed permanent increase in the price of gas, Lord Granville throwing out the suggestion that the matter should be referred to a Select Committee; but the principal business was the third reading and passing of the Judicature Bill, which was read the third time, after a hostile amendment by Lord Denman had been negatived without a division. On the question "that the bill do pass," the Marquis of Salisbury proposed an amendment with the object of transferring all ecclesiastical appeals from the Judicial Committee to the new appellate tribunal. The amendment led to a long debate, but it was ultimately withdrawn, and the bill passed.

Little was done on Tuesday besides discussing the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, which had come from the Commons. After some debate, in which the Marquis of Ripon, the Duke of Richmond, and Lords Houghton, Redesdale, and Dacie took part, it passed its second reading. The East India Stock Dividend Redemption Bill went through Committee, and the Commons' Amendments to the Poor Allotments Management Bill were considered and agreed to.

On Thursday the following bills were severally passed through Committee—viz., the Registration of Births and Deaths, the Land Drainage Provisional Orders, and the Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3. The East India Stock Dividend Redemption and the Fulford Chapel Marriages Legalisation Bills were each read the third time and passed. The Canonries Bill was read the second time. Lord Redesdale drew attention to a bill which proposed that gas companies should be allowed to become ship-owners. That was so novel a provision that he should move that the bill be referred to a Select Committee. On the motion of the same noble Lord, resolutions were passed declaring that any addition proposed to be made by a bill to the maximum prices of gas now allowed to any company shall be granted for a limited time only. That in allowing such increase provision shall be made that the company shall not divide more than 5 per cent on their ordinary capital for any half year in which they shall have charged more than the maximum price allowed under the existing Act. That before allowing any such increase the Committee shall inquire into the amount of dividend paid on such capital during the last two years; the contracts, if any, for coal still in force; the present and former prices received by them for coke and residual products, and their charges for gas during the same period; and shall not allow any such increase if the works can be carried on with a reasonable amount of profit.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The subject of the loss of life and property on the north-eastern coast, and the question of harbours of refuge, were discussed, yesterday week, after which the result of the arbitration in the case of the San Juan boundary was debated. Some progress was made in the Civil Service Estimates.

Mr. Lowe stated, on Monday, that the new contract with the Union Company for the conveyance of the Cape mails had been cancelled. Mr. Stansfeld explained the proposals which the Government make on the subject of local taxation. The right hon. gentleman introduced a series of bills—the first to amend the law relating to the liability and valuation of property for the purposes of rating; the second to provide uniformity of valuation for the same purposes; and the third to provide for the creation, if we may so term it, of a consolidated rate. He confessed that his proposals only touched the fringe of the subject, but they are sufficiently important to deserve careful attention. Some unfavourable criticism was elicited, chiefly from members of the Opposition, but leave was given to bring in the bills. The House went into Committee on Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Tests Bill, after defeating, by 85 votes against 9, an amendment by Mr. P. J. Smyth, having for its object the incorporation as a college of the University of the institution known as the Catholic University. On the motion for the second reading of the General Valuation (Ireland) Bill, The O'Connor Don moved its rejection; but the bill was read the second time by 198 votes against 45.

Electoral reform was the subject which mainly engrossed the attention of the House on Tuesday, Sir Charles Dilke's motion being rejected by 268 to 77. Then Mr. Trevelyan drew the attention of the Government to the question of honorary colonelcies. His proposal, that no further appointments should be made to honorary colonelcies, met with the strong opposition of Mr. Cardwell, and, upon a division, was thrown out by 80 votes to 40. Sir J. Lubbock was moving the second reading of the Ancient Monuments Bill when the House was counted out.

The second reading of the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill was moved, on Wednesday, by Sir W. Lawson. Mr. Bruce opposed the bill, on the ground, first, that it would render the office of Home Secretary intolerable; and, secondly, that it was futile and impracticable and could not be enforced. The House rejected the bill by a great majority, the voting being 81 for and 321 against. In 1871 it was rejected by 206 votes against 124. The rest of the sitting was occupied by Sir Charles Adderley's Public Health Bill, which embodies certain amendments recommended by the Sanitary Commission.

On Thursday Mr. Bruce, in reply to Mr. Whalley, stated that the Treasury would readily undertake to consider any application in the Tichborne case that was made by proper persons; but he did not consider that representations made from public meetings, or suggestions made by private members like his hon. friend, formed a proper basis for entering on this subject. Mr. Whalley: Assuming that I should feel it a duty to myself to publish the correspondence between myself and the Treasury upon this subject, will the right hon. gentleman feel it his duty to prosecute me for contempt of Court? Mr. Bruce: I must refer my hon. friend to the Attorney-General, who is the officer of the Government charged with such a duty. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill passed through Committee. The remainder of the night was principally occupied with the consideration in Committee of the Registration of Parliamentary and Municipal Electors Bill.

Last Saturday the pianoforte factory of Mr. J. Squire, Sutterton-street, Caledonian-road, London, was destroyed by fire. Another fire happened, about four o'clock, at Sydenham, and three horses were burned to death. Early on Sunday morning the vast premises of Messrs. Taylor Brothers, the cocoa and chocolate makers, in Spitalfields, were destroyed, with much injury to property adjoining. Seventeen houses have been burnt down at Bradninch, near Exeter.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Our readers will learn with deep regret that the veteran Earl of Zetland died somewhat suddenly on Tuesday morning. We intend to give a Portrait of his Lordship next week, when we shall add a few particulars of his unblemished turf career.

We regret to state that Mr. E. W. Topham, the well known handicapper and clerk of the course at Chester and Liverpool, died, on Wednesday last, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. Mr. Topham was just sixty-eight years of age.

Six two-year-olds runs took place on the Thursday and Friday at Newmarket, last week; and, as M. Lefevre carried off four of them, it is probable that he has a very strong lot of youngsters. Miss Toto, by Lord Clifden—Baroness, who was bred by Mr. Gee, is the best juvenile that has yet appeared in public. She is a mean, common-looking animal; but, judging from the after-running of Mr. Winkle, she must be very smart. Peggy Duwall, by Saunterer—Recluse, is a really handsome filly, and was trained to perfection; so she had little trouble in beating Quantock and the other three opposed to her. The field for the One Thousand was much larger than had been anticipated; as, in spite of the great favouritism of Marie Stuart, fourteen numbers were hoisted on the board. It must be mentioned, however, that three owners (Lord Falmouth, M. Lefevre, and Count Renard) started two each. Marie Stuart disappointed us greatly; she has grown very little since last season, and had a soft look about her, while her coat was rough. Count Renard's pair attracted little attention. Amalie von Edelreich is a compact, neat little mare, but is wanting in length, and looked as if a few more gallops would have done her good; and Vestalinn, though a big raking filly, appeared more likely to win a race over the T.Y.C. than to stay over the R.M. There is nothing very noticeable about Cecilia, who is somewhat small; but Angela has grown into a really fine mare, and looked trained to perfection. The finish of the race was rather peculiar. At the distance Silver Ring was running very strongly, but completely collapsed in the next few strides, when loud shouts were raised that "Marie Stuart walks in;" and this really appeared to be the case, but Mr. Merry's representative fairly stood still about one hundred yards from the winning-post, and, for a stride or two, Angela looked very dangerous. She, however, swerved very much just at the critical point, and Cecilia, coming with a terrific rush, won very cleverly by three quarters of a length. She ran like a thorough stayer, and the extra half mile in the Oaks ought to suit her well. Her two-year-old performances were simply wretched, as she was beaten five times, and did not achieve a solitary victory, and it is not surprising therefore that French elected to ride Silver Ring, though Cecilia finished before her in the famous trial which resulted in the scratching of Paladin for the Two Thousand. In the Newmarket Stakes, Andred took ample revenge on Negro for the defeat he sustained in the Craven Meeting, for he finished fully half a dozen lengths before M. Lefevre's colt, who was also beaten by Fontarabian; and it is very clear that the "tricolour" will not be dangerous at Epsom. The easy D.M. suited Andred to a nicety; but he will never win a race where he has to finish up a hill.

The two-year-old racing was the backbone of the first day at Chester, and the easy victory of Mr. Winkle in the Mostyn Stakes shows Miss Toto to be a really good one. Jock of Oran and Bothwell ran a desperate race home in the Belgrave Cup; but the former, who secured two events at Epsom, just managed to concede 13lb. to the worst horse that ever won the "Guineas." Laburnum (7 st. 10lb.) and Inveresk (7 st. 6lb.) held their places in the Chester Cup quotations till the fall of the flag; but they could not do more than run second and third, for Griffiths, who rode Inveresk last year, drove Field Marshal (6 st. 12lb.) along from start to finish, and won by half a dozen lengths, without ever being headed. Cobham (6 st. 12lb.) was never formidable, and Napolitain (7 st. 6lb.) was stopped when his chance of defeating the winner was hopeless. Cœur de Lion started a very hot favourite for the Beaufort Biennial, but finished absolutely last to Coronet.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor in Music on Mr. Charles G. Verrinder, Mus. Bac., Oxon.

The days fixed for the Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival this year are from Aug. 26 to 29, inclusive.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, attended by some officers of the Horse Guards Staff, has visited Aldershot Camp, and made the usual spring inspection of the troops.

A boiler connected with the Thornaby Ironworks, at Stockton-on-Tees, exploded on Sunday, killing one man and injuring four others.

Mr. Joseph Arch, president of the Agricultural Labourers' Union, has given strong testimony against the game laws before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to solve that knotty question.

The Reformed Presbyterian and Original Secession Synods began their sittings in Edinburgh on Monday night. The Rev. Dr. Goold, of that city, was elected Moderator of the former body, and the Rev. John Robertson, of Ayr, was chosen Moderator of the latter.

Among the inventions for making signals of distress at sea, which were exhibited in Hyde Park a fortnight ago, we mentioned that of Mr. J. J. Nicholl. He has desired us to state that the inventor was Mr. Read, and the article is registered under the joint names of Read and Nicholl. By this invention the helm of a ship is connected with a signalling apparatus, to show at a distance which way the ship is steered.

There was a demonstration in favour of the Permissive Bill in Dublin last Saturday, when a resolution was adopted expressive of satisfaction at the spread of the principles advocated by the United Kingdom Alliance, and pointing out the necessity of increased exertions. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., was presented with a number of addresses from various temperance associations throughout Ireland.

The use of life-rafts in lieu of life-boats on board ship is being strongly advocated since the wreck of the Atlantic. Mark Twain suggested the innovation in one of the New York papers, and we believe it has been adopted by a new Philadelphia steam-ship company, whose steamers are to be provided with ten rafts each. In this country Mr. H. Christie, of the P. and O. Company, has exhibited an improved life-raft, provided top and bottom with hatches that can be raised to form bulwarks, whichever side happens to come uppermost in the water.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Town Council, on Tuesday, a letter was read by the Mayor from Mr. William Bragg, of Sheffield, in which that gentleman offered to the Corporation his splendid collection of the works of Cervantes, the only condition attached to the gift was that it should form the beginning of a special Cervantes collection. The gift was accepted, and a hearty vote of thanks awarded to Mr. Bragg. The free libraries committee were instructed to make a suitable provision for the reception of the Cervantes library.









NEW BUILDINGS OF BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY.





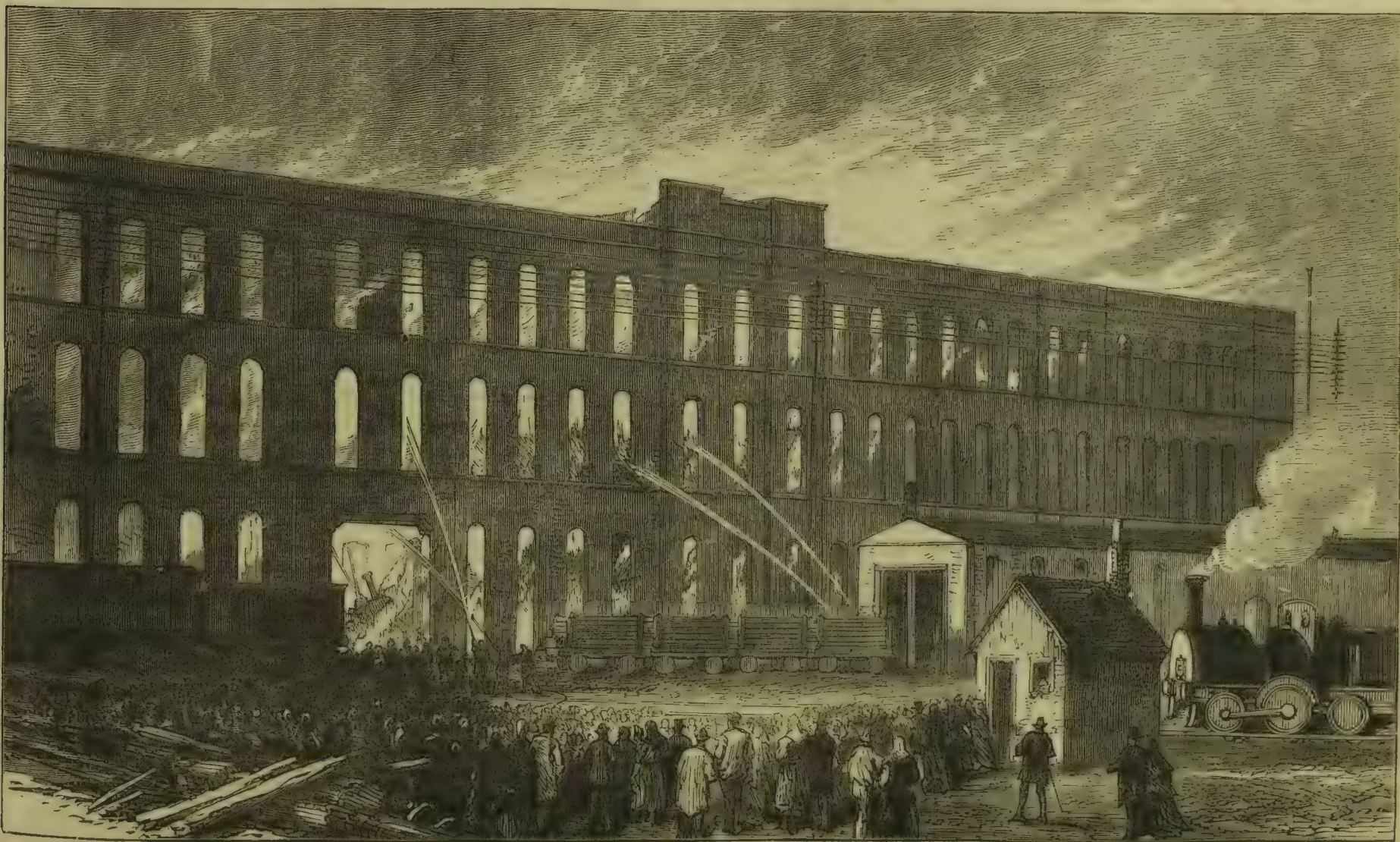
PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA AND PRINCESS GISELA OF AUSTRIA.

## FIRE AT MANCHESTER.

An Engraving in this paper shows the effects of the fire, on Sunday week, at the locomotive and carriage factory of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company at Miles Platting, a suburb of Manchester, situated between Oldham-road and Rochdale-road, eastward of the town. The fire broke out at nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and burnt on till one in the afternoon, in spite of the use of several engines and the efforts

of a large number of firemen. The building was of vast length and three stories high. The floors at one end were saturated with oil used in some parts of the manufacture, which caused the flames to spread, and the wind drove them upon the carriage workshop. As for the amount of damage, it seems that the locomotive workshop contained from twenty-six to thirty locomotives, the cost of which would be about £3000 each. In the carriage workshop there were more than a hundred carriages burned, each of which cost from £300 to

£450, according to the class. Fifteen or twenty carriages, standing in the yard, were also burned so much as to be rendered almost entirely useless. The value of that portion of the building burned is about £20,000, but with regard to the machinery and tools destroyed no estimate can be formed. A library, of 5000 volumes, provided for the workpeople, was consumed. Altogether, the damage is estimated at £150,000. As the proverb says "misfortunes don't come single," there was a collision on the company's line that same day.



FIRE AT THE RAILWAY'S CARRIAGE WORKS, MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.







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Alone in the wood. Little Nell Waltz. Dan Godfrey.  
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## THE MODOC INDIAN WAR.

The hostilities between the Modoc Indians of Northern California and the United States Government troops seem to be as troublesome as those we had, not many years ago, with the Maoris of New Zealand. At the present moment feelings of mutual enmity are much exasperated by a recent massacre. It was about the end of November that the first skirmish took place, upon the occasion of an attempt to arrest some of the Modocs who had committed murders and thefts. The Modoc warriors, sixty or seventy in number, led by one called Captain Jack, were enabled by the rugged ground they held—the famous Lava Beds—to repulse the attack of the regular soldiery. Negotiations were then commenced, with the sanction of President Grant, by certain Peace Commissioners, who had several conferences with the Modocs; and a last conference, at the request of the Indian Chief, was appointed for the first week in April. It was agreed that six from each side should meet outside the lines. A place was indicated by General Canby, who commanded the United States troops, within sight of the signal station. The party of whites consisted of General Canby, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Mr. Meacham, Mr. Dyar (these were peace commissioners), Riddle, an Indian interpreter, his wife (squaw), Bogus Charley, and Boston Charley. The Indian party consisted of Captain Jack, John Schonchin, Black Jim, Shack, Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hawker Jim. After half an hour's talk a signal was given, "All ready!" by Captain Jack, who at once shot General Canby through the head. Another Indian shot Dr. Thomas dead, and another mortally wounded Mr. Meacham. Mr. Dyar, Riddle, the interpreter, and the squaw escaped. The two other Indians—Bogus Charley and Boston Charley—joined their friends the assassins. There were two separate camps of the soldiers. While the murder of General Canby and the others was taking place an attempt was made to inveigle away from the camp of Colonel Mason Lieutenants Sherwood and Boyle. A signal of truce being exhibited, the two officers went out to answer it and were fired upon. Lieutenant Sherwood was mortally wounded, and has since died. The death of General Canby, by the treacherous murder above related, has stirred up great indignation. He was a native of Kentucky, educated in the Military Academy at West Point; he had served twenty-four years as an officer



BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. R. S. CANBY, MURDERED BY THE MODOC INDIANS.

of the United States army, in the Seminole war of Florida, in the Mexican war, and in the War of Secession on the Northern or Federal side. General Sherman, at the head of the War Department at Washington, has telegraphed orders to General Schofield, the military commander in California, and to General Gillem, who succeeds General Canby as leader of the Modoc campaign, authorising the most severe measures. "I hope to

hear," says he, "that the savages have met the doom so richly earned by their insolence and perfidy. You will be fully justified in their utter extermination." The Modocs are reckoned at sixty-seven, while General Gillem has more than six hundred regular soldiers, with howitzers and other artillery; but the extraordinary nature of the country gives the Indians a great advantage in defence.

The place where General Canby and the others with him were killed is about a hundred miles inland from the Pacific coast, in Siskiyou County, very near the northern boundary of the State of California, where it adjoins the State of Oregon. It is not far from the Klamath Lakes and River, an illustration of which is given. This wild region extends from east to west nearly six hundred miles. The rocks appear here and there, but are elsewhere covered by sage, brushwood, and other low vegetation. The land abounds in small game, with swarms of rabbits and lizards, which take refuge in the holes and crevices of the rock. It is a basaltic formation, which appears to have been cast up on the bed of some lake. The sudden cooling has cracked it in all directions, so that it forms a network of fissures, ranging in depth generally from 10 ft. to 60 ft. or 100 ft. Seven tributaries of the Columbia river flow through this region northward into Oregon, numerous lakes and ponds being formed in their course. The water in many places washes out the earthy formation beneath the rocks, and in this way numerous caverns have been made, some of them extending many miles. These caverns open into the fissures, and in one case a river has been traced for sixty miles beneath these lava beds, without once appearing on the surface. The sides of the fissures are rough and irregular, and afford good foothold in ascending from or descending to the caverns. The largest cave, known as Ben Wright's cave, is said to contain fifteen acres of clear space underground, in which there is a good spring; with many openings through which a man can crawl, the main entrance being about the size of an ordinary window. The Indians travel through

these lava beds by tracks only known to themselves. They stand on peaks looking down on persons fifty yards beneath, where it would require a long journey to get to them. They can see men coming at a distance of five miles without being visible themselves. They permit their pursuers to come within a few feet of the peak, then shoot them down and retire, if necessary, to other posts. If pressed too closely

LOWER KLAMATH LAKE, OREGON, WITH THE SCENE OF THE MASSACRE.  
THE MODOC INDIAN WAR.



they drop into crevices which are inaccessible to the troops, follow some subterranean passage with which they are fully acquainted, and gain another ambush, from which it would cost many lives to dislodge them.

The Modocs are at present confined to the south bank of Tule Lake, and the military have formed a cordon round them from the bank of the lake on the east to the bank on the west, so that it is regarded as impossible for them to escape. This cordon is about eight miles in diameter, and the lake is patrolled by small boats night and day, thus completing the circuit. The troops are divided into three bodies, acting together; there is a camp east, west, and south of the strongholds of the Modocs, and the lines of pickets join, making the investment complete. The plan of operations hitherto pursued has been gradually to close in the army lines, thus narrowing the ground occupied. Some of the most experienced Indian fighters of the country are in General Gillem's command.

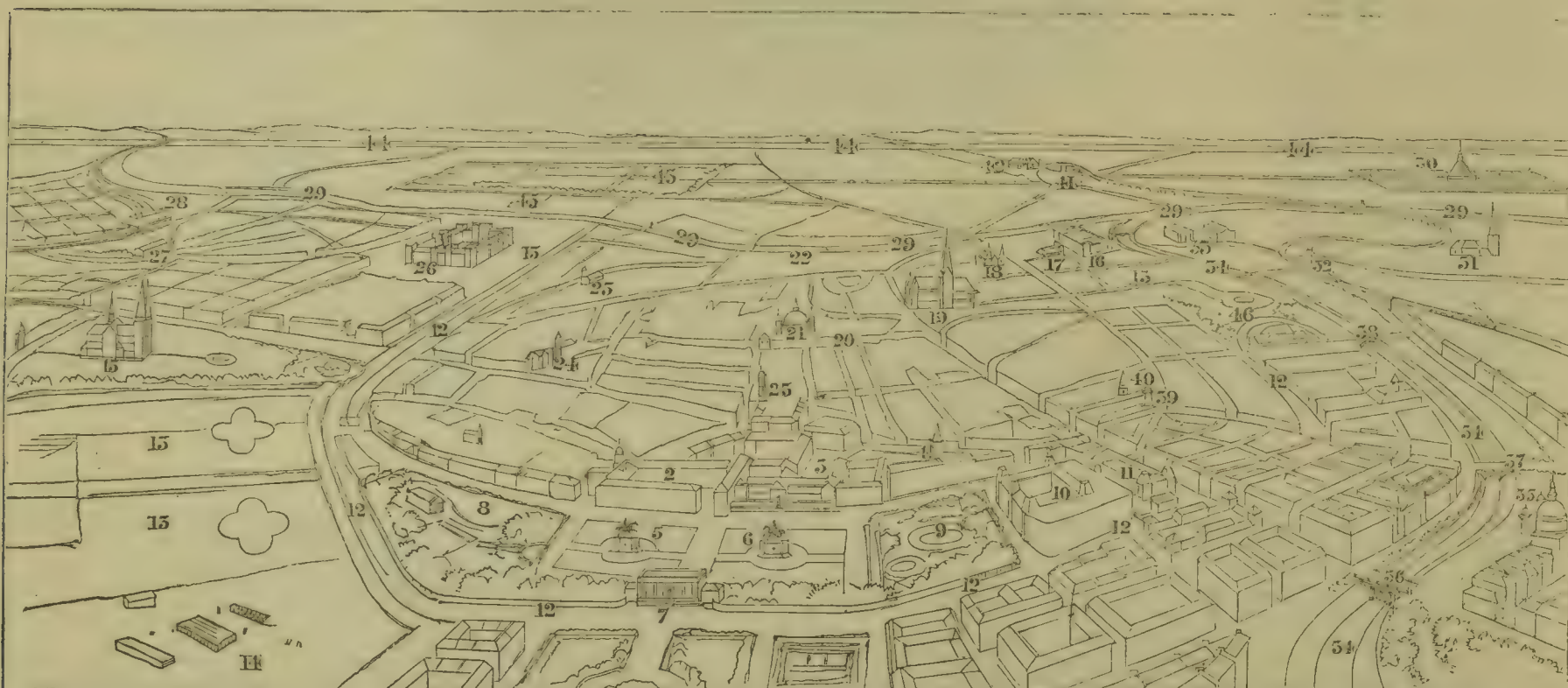
## The Extra Supplement.

### THE CITY OF VIENNA.

Our View of the Austrian metropolis, presented in the Large Engraving which forms the Extra Supplement to this week's Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is partly explained by the accompanying Outline Key, with the references to the list of places and buildings shown in the View. But it is needful to understand that the spectator is supposed to occupy an aerial station over the gardens just outside the Burg Thor or Palace Gate (7) at the middle of the Burg Ring, which is the central portion of the Ringstrasse (12), a curved line of Boulevards, here called Rings (12 and 12), encircling with the Francis

Joseph Quay (22) the Inner Town of Vienna. The Burg Thor, with the spectator's point of view behind and above it, being on the south-west side of the Inner Town, he is looking towards the north-east, directly over the middle of the city, in which, to his right hand, the noble spire of St. Stephen's Cathedral (19) is the most conspicuous feature. In the foreground, almost immediately under his lofty position, is the Hofburg or Imperial Palace (1), a large irregular pile, with several ranges of connected buildings, adjacent to the Burghof or Palace Yard. This is a spacious open quadrangle, adorned with two equestrian statues, those of Archduke Charles (5) waving a flag as the victor of Aspern, and Prince Eugene of Savoy (6), who fought in the allied army by the side of our Duke of Marlborough. The Volksgarten (8) or People's Garden is to the left of this place, and the Hofgarten (9) or Emperor's Garden is to the right, both looking very pleasant. Following the semicircular course of the Rings or Boulevards, mostly planted with rows of trees, if you walk about one mile to the left hand you come to an immense double pile, the Rudolph Barracks (26), standing in an open ground near the bank of that long piece of water (29) called the Danube Canal, which is bordered by the Francis Joseph Quay. This so-called Canal is, in fact, a branch of the true river Danube, which is seen in the distance (44), two or three miles farther off, beyond the island meadows of the Augarten and Brigittenau. The suburb or modern town quarter of Leopoldstadt occupies the left bank of the Danube Canal, opposite the Francis Joseph Quay. But if, on the other hand, you turn from the Burg Thor in a contrary direction, to your right hand, going along the Opera-Ring (11) and the Kärnthner-Ring, parallel with the bending course of the little river Wien (34), you come to the City Park (46), whence, by going over the Caroline Bridge (38) and crossing the Danube Canal by another bridge, you may arrive in the Prater, that extensive tract

of park, field, and plantation, where the International Exhibition is located, well out of town on the east side of Vienna. Five avenues intersecting the Prater converge to a Round-Point, as in the Champs Elysées of Paris; and this is the Prater Stern, which is shown (41) on our Key Map. It is close to the Northern Railway Terminus (42); but the Exhibition Palace (30) will be found in a more remote situation, quite in the upper right-hand corner of our Engraving, and not far from the River Danube. It is approached by one of the aforesaid Avenues, called the Wurstel-Prater, which is a favourite holiday resort of the Viennese working-class people, and where they used to see displays of fireworks. The distance must be nearly three miles to the Exhibition from the western quarters of Vienna, the Josephstadt and its neighbourhood, where strangers are likely to seek a lodging. In that part of the outer city to the left hand of our Engraving the View comprises no remarkable object but the stately Votive Church (15) the Heilandskirche or St. Saviour's, which has been erected as a thank-offering for the Emperor's escape from assassination twenty years ago. Near this is a temporary building for the sessions of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies, or House of Commons (Abgeordneten-Haus), but we do not see it in the View as drawn. Our readers must help themselves to identify the other features specified in the list annexed to the numbered Key. The streets of the Inner City are mostly narrow, with very tall houses, but are well paved; those of the suburbs are broad and macadamised. The old fortifications which surrounded the Inner City, consisting of a rampart, fosse, and glacis, where the Rings or Boulevards are now, were levelled by an Imperial decree of 1858. There is an external circuit of fortifications, called the Lines, a wall 12 ft. high, with a fosse or moat, which includes the suburbs of Josephstadt, Alsergrund, Neubau, and Mariahilf, on the west side, and Margarethen, Wieden, and Landstrasse, on the south, beyond the small river Wien. The



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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Hof-Burg (Imperial Palace).      | 9. Hofgarten (Emperor's Garden).   | 17. St. Barbara's Church.    | 25. St. Maria Stiegen.            | 33. New Custom House.   | 40. Capuchin Church.           |
| 2. Francis II. Place.               | 10. Imperial School.               | 18. Greek Church.            | 26. Rudolf Barracks.              | 34. River Wien.         | 41. The Prater Stern.          |
| 3. Joseph Place.                    | 11. New Opera House.               | 19. St. Stephen's Cathedral. | 27. Lichtenstein Palace.          | 35. The Charles Church. | 42. Northern Railway Terminus. |
| 4. Augustine Church.                | 12. The Rings (Boulevards).        | 20. The Graben (Moat).       | 28. Western Railway Terminus.     | 36. Elizabeth Bridge.   | 43. The Augarten.              |
| 5. Statue of the Archduke Charles.  | 13. The Glacis.                    | 21. St. Peter's Church.      | 29. Danube Canal.                 | 37. New Bridge.         | 44. River Danube.              |
| 6. Statue of the Emperor Francis.   | 14. Drilling Grounds.              | 22. Francis Joseph Quay.     | 30. The International Exhibition. | 38. Caroline Bridge.    | 45. Cavalry Barracks.          |
| 7. Burg-Thor (Palace Gate).         | 15. Votive Church (St. Saviour's). | 23. St. Michael's Church.    | 31. Weissgerber Church.           | 39. St. Anna's Church.  | 46. Stadtpark (City Park).     |
| 8. Volk's-Garten (People's Garden). | 16. Francis Joseph Barracks.       | 24. Schotten Church.         | 32. Hospital of Invalides.        |                         |                                |

KEY TO THE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF VIENNA, FROM ABOVE THE BURG-THOR, LOOKING NORTH-EAST.

ordinary population of city and suburbs is about 700,000, nearly all of whom belong to the Roman Catholic profession. We shall have future occasions to speak of the characteristic aspects of Vienna when the sketches now in preparation are engraved. St. Stephen's Cathedral, the finest architectural feature of this city, has been made known to our readers by Mr. S. Read's picture, which was represented by an Engraving some time ago. The same Artist, it will be remembered, has given us a drawing of a scene in the environs of Vienna, the roadside shrine called Die Spinnerin Am Kreuz, on the hill southward. The Imperial palaces of Schönbrunn and Laxenburg, at a short distance, are worth visiting; and the hills which rise above Vienna on its western side, where the railway to Venice and Trieste ascends towards the Sömmering Pass, are inviting for rural excursions. On the opposite side, across the Danube, is a vast plain, in which are the Napoleonic battle-fields of Wagram, Lobau, and Essling, and the advanced positions of the Prussian army in the war of 1866. Vienna has also to show the historic sites and marks of more ancient warfare, having been twice besieged by the Turks, and by the Hungarians more than once. It is now a lively, peaceful, and agreeable city, much addicted to social pleasures; and the reader of Tennyson's "In Memoriam" will recollect what a character the poet gives of Vienna, where his friend Arthur Hallam died. "For I myself," he goes on, "have heard him say

That not in any mother town  
With statelier progress to and fro  
The double tides of chariots flow  
By park and suburb under brown  
Of luster leaves; nor more content,  
He told me, lives in any crowd,  
When all is gay with lamps, and loud  
With sport and song, in booth and tent,  
Imperial halls, or open plain;  
And wheels the circled dance, and breaks  
The rocket molten into flakes  
Of crimson or in emerald rain.

The Yorkshire Miners' Association, in inclosing their draught for £1000 to Mr. Plimsoil, in aid of his defence fund, state that it is given "as a sacred duty, in gratitude for the assistance received by the miners from other classes of the community in obtaining that protection which they now enjoy under the new Mines' Inspection Act while following their occupation."

### THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The "merrie month of May" brings round once more the flowering time for town as well as country in the great picture shows at Burlington House and elsewhere. This palace of art, combining nursery, conservatory, and home, is now virtually complete. With magical celerity during the last two or three weeks the scaffolding and hoarding have been removed from before Messrs. Banks and Barry's tolerably agreeable and effective Piccadilly frontage of the building for the learned societies; and the lofty carriage archway in the centre, with the flanking foot-passages, have been opened into the inner quadrangle. Entering this quadrangle (the continuation of the learned societies' accommodation forming the east and west sides), the elegant façade of the Royal Academy, consisting of old Burlington House proper, heightened by a new attic and enriched by an arcade and porch (not yet completed) on the ground floor, is at length disclosed to view. The new upper story, which is to contain the library, the Gibson collection, the diploma pictures and offices, has a series of recesses designed to receive statues of famous artists to be executed by members of the Academy. Mr. Sydney Smirke, architect to the Academy, of which he is a member, has, we think, designed the additions with judgment and taste; and there is sufficient correspondence between the several blocks of buildings, though by different architects. At the same time, the simple dignity of the original edifice has certainly not been preserved throughout, to say nothing of those handsome quadrant colonnades, which have gone no one knoweth whither. The new building of the London University, after the design of the late Sir James Pennethorne, is to the rear of the Royal Academy; but, its frontage being in another street, it was not required to harmonise with structures with which it cannot be viewed in connection.

The present exhibition of the Royal Academy, as a whole, is rather above than below the average, although there is no one work likely to be extremely popular, and but few whose artistic merit soars far above the ordinary level. The decease of Mr. G. Mason and the illness of other esteemed artists; the entire absence of Messrs. F. Walker, J. F. Lewis, and others; the engagement during the past year of Messrs. Herbert, Leighton, and Horsley upon large mural works; the inability of other artists besides Mr. Walker, particularly Messrs. Faed and Frith, to finish important works upon which they are

occupied in time for exhibition, must affect the character of the display. "Realism" rigid and ignoble in its motives, commonplace in all forms, mannerism of all kinds, evidences of imperfect artistic education, portraits of interest only to one in a thousand of the visitors, productions of academic painters long past their full power, are still prevalent. Notwithstanding all this, a greater variety, as well as quantity, of respectable ability is represented than usual. There is a sprinkling of works of imagination and taste, whilst the technical crudities and defects of the mass of English artists receive a wholesome check in the presence of a few good foreign pictures and sculptures, which are far more fairly placed than formerly. The hanging in general shows at once a greater regard for symmetry and for the relative merit of the works than we remember to have observed at any preceding Academy exhibition. The acting members of the committee of arrangement for the pictures—viz., Messrs. Millais, Dobson, and Cooke—deserve something more than indulgent consideration, both from the artistic profession and the public, for the manner in which they have discharged their very difficult and onerous duties. The committee of selection, as well as the hanging committee, appear also to have acted with unwonted liberality. There are 1601 items in the present catalogue, whereas there were only 1320 in the exhibition of 1869—the first year of the occupation of Burlington House. When we still hear of works excluded by thousands, when we consider how fallible any body of judges, professional or lay, may be, how essential it is to a young artist to obtain early recognition, and that it is due to the public, the final court of appeal, that every phase of the national art should be fully represented in what is virtually the national exhibition, we must approve the liberality now shown.

In commencing our detailed review we cannot afford more pleasure than by announcing the unexpected appearance of two contributions by Sir Edwin Landseer (at the head of the great room) which, despite long-continued and severe illness, appear to have been painted, if not designed, within a recent period. One is an equestrian full-length portrait (256) of the Queen, accompanied by a favourite deerhound and spaniel. The other represents a collie dog named "Tracker" (255) lying coiled up in the foreground, keeping guard beside a large open book, while a shepherd who has lovingly joined a shepherdess in the middle distance is perusing a similar book. A Scotch Sabbath day, with its pious observance of Bible reading far from the kirk,



is doubtless intended. The Queen is represented in the large portrait, so far as the figure is realised, as still young, but the catalogue informs us that "her Majesty has not sat for the likeness." It is added that the work is but an "unfinished sketch," and we fear that only a sad inference may be drawn from the exhibition of the picture in this state. Yet, slight as both works are, they afford indications of the animal-painting of a master-hand—in the broad execution of the foreshortened, beautiful, white favourite Arab, and in the looks of steadfast or fawning affection or docile sagacity in the three dogs.

Mr. Millais's portraits, though none are so large and striking as last year's group of the three Misses Armstrong, are again the most remarkable works in the exhibition. And let us not regret that so rare an artistic faculty is now confined to portraiture, for have not many of the greatest works of the greatest masters been portraits? His present subjects range from early childhood to extreme old age. First we have, under the title of "Early Days" (28), the painter's youngest daughter, a lovely little girl of four or five sitting in Oriental fashion on the ground nursing a kitten, her sweet eyes looking at you with infantine gravity. The picture resembles that of "Felina," and also Miss Bowles with her dog by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the latter of which we engraved some months back from Sir Richard Wallace's collection; but in other respects the two works have nothing in common. Next we have an elder daughter, still in her girlhood, in chintz morning dress, playing the part of pretty henwife as she fills her basket from the fowl-house with "New Laid Eggs" (260). There is also a half-length, as deep and rich as the last is bright and gay in colour, representing a young lady, in a black velvet mantle with Indian-pattern silk embroidery, sadly plucking a sprig of orange-blossom—a portrait, we presume, though unnamed, and although only the lines from "Lalla Rookh" are quoted in connection with it:—

Oh, that a dream so sweet, so long enjoy'd,  
Should be so sadly, cruelly destroyed!

We have then Mr. Millais's most superb work of the year—a half-length of Mrs. Bischoffsheim (228), the beau ideal of a fashionable *grande dame*, with her mature beauty set off by a sumptuous costume of lace and jewels, dolly varden of the richest brocade, and pink satin jupon. We are reminded of another more or less revived fashion (besides the dolly varden) by which the fair of the last century contrived to "paint the lilies" of their complexion, in the slight soupon of powder which is most perceptible (so nice is the painter's observation) just where it would be most perceptible on the living model—i.e., on the receding forms of the face. We mention so inconsiderable a detail because this portrait has been instanced as exemplifying Mr. Millais's supposed tendency to paint in too white a key. We have no doubt, however, that in their female heads Velasquez and Veronese, Vandyke and Rubens—certainly our own Gainsborough—painted in a similarly high tone; otherwise their female portraits would not possess the brilliancy they retain to this day. The flesh-painting in this case is a little thin and tinted; but so, unquestionably, was the flesh-painting of many old masters till successive varnishings and rubbings of their texture gave them a factitious air of solidity. Time, which will come as the Destroyer to so many works here, will come as the Friend to all these portraits of Mr. Millais. We have next a male subject from middle life—Sir Sterndale Bennett (598), seated in his robes as Doctor of Music, turning over the score of "The May Queen," a portrait placed too high for full appreciation of its extremely truthful, lifelike character. It was, by-the-way, hung above the line (doubtless by the graceful act of the modest painter himself, who, as we have said, was a member of the committee of arrangement), to give place to Mr. Lehmann's half-length of "Mrs. Theodore Martin" (Miss Helen Faucit) (594), which is one of the most refined, lifelike, and highly-finished portraits of the year. Lastly, we arrive at another of Mr. Millais's most vigorous pieces of characterisation—a half-length of a lady upwards of ninety years of age. We allude to the portrait of Mrs. Heugh (21), mother of the gentleman whose munificence has done so much towards the support of the Artists' Benevolent Institution, and towards the foundation of the Artists' Orphan Asylum. The aged lady sits in profile in her widow's weeds, her hands folded in rest. The bold impasto of this portrait shows that the artist can work with equal facility in very diverse methods. These portraits prove to us that Mr. Millais's power is, while equally intense, wider in range, more varied in its means, more complete in its results than ever. The carelessness of execution, whether real or designedly apparent, in former portraits is no longer obtrusive; the hands (see Nos. 21 and 1005) as well as heads are thoroughly realised. We regard Mr. Millais not as the mere fashionable wonder and idol of the day, but as an earnest and entirely original worker, who looks at nature for himself without seeking for any conventional qualities, without regard to traditions of the school. The highest tribute to the painter's originality is the critical disputes to which his works give rise. Granted that Mr. Millais dwells too much on the visible aspect of persons and things, at a given time and under fixed circumstances; but within those conditions how many painters have observed the subtle traits of beauty and expression, as well as the strong lines of character, so accurately, or conveyed their observations to the spectator at the proper focal distance, with equal force and artistic feeling. We might desire a more selective and imaginative conception of his subjects, but this may yet come, for Mr. Millais's art is always progressive.

It is the custom to compare the portraits of Mr. Watts with those of Mr. Millais; but the comparison is seldom made fairly to either painter, the aims of each are so widely dissimilar, and neither would be true to himself or his art if he attempted to change places with the other. Mr. Watts has a keen, natural sense of character, hence in great part the value of his portraits. But before all things he seeks to impart ideal dignity to everything he touches. For him, however, the fountain head of the ideal is to be found only in the works of the great Italians, and his life-long admiration of those models, while greatly ennobling his style, probably limits his originality. His reverence for the Venetian masters is so great that he imitates, as in "The Prodigal" (281), which is little more than an academic study, the present appearance of their works, obscured by the dirt of ages, forgetting what must be the effect of time on his own pictures. Hence he never indulges in the purity of colour which must have distinguished the works of Titian in their pristine condition; and, in fact, his flesh hues are not only far below the tone of nature, but they are sometimes, particularly the colouring of the lips, out of harmony with their own scale. Mr. Watts is also less certain of his resources. Of the consequent comparative failure, occasionally, we must think that a whole-length of Miss Mary Prinsep, enveloped in a grey "waterproof" (915), is an example. Three male heads of Mr. G. Norman (13), Mr. W. Spottiswode (36), and the Duke of Cleveland (214), are, however, successful, and, the last especially, may be regarded as an honour to our school. Of the high value of imagination in art we could not point to more conclusive examples than two large pictures by Mr. Poole, one of the most unequal of our painters. They have

little technical skill, as ordinarily understood, and still less literal realisation of the special facts of Nature, yet they are nobly poetic. The larger, "A Lion in the Path" (28), is a grand landscape composition of broken, sombre hues, suggestive of a wild, rocky region, with a few weird, stunted trees, a lake lying still in the sultry air, and great, ominous, thunder-clouds overhead; whilst a naked man confronting a lion in the foreground serves to intensify the scene of awe and terror and desert danger. "The Banquet Scene from the 'Tempest'" (286), with the sudden appearance of Ariel, in the guise of a harpy, scaring the guests and dissipating the banquet, is less happy in the figures, which are weakly drawn and rather farcical; but here, again, the landscape, with the portentous lightning-gleam from the stormy sky, is highly original and impressive.

Next to work of this imaginative order we may class some pictures of sacred, historic, or idyllic character. "After the Expulsion" (202) is Mr. Elmore's highest achievement hitherto. Eve, a nude lifelike figure, is sadly bearing her younger son, Abel, on her shoulder, after the Eastern fashion; in the hand that clings to her head is a symbolic passion-flower; Cain is indulging the destructiveness of his nature, afterwards so mis-directed, by killing a serpent that approaches their path; Adam follows, bending under a heavy log. The silvery colouring of the flesh and landscape is beautiful, and the treatment is alike free from Academicism and clap-trap. Less satisfactory in drawing and modelling, but otherwise good, is the illustration (505) of Kingsley's "Saints' Tragedy," representing St. Elizabeth of Hungary finding the Crusader's cross in her husband's purse, at sight of which she swooned, dreading the expedition from which he was not to return. Mr. Dobson's picture (291) of St. Paul casting out the "spirit of divination" from the damsel at Philippi is likewise the most successful work the artist has recently exhibited, although it is destined for presentation to that diploma collection which includes so many inferior samples of the respective donors. Within the painter's modest aims the work is more elevated than usual, whilst it is distinguished by fine technical qualities of breadth and colour. A charming half-length of the artist's daughter (77) we shall notice in a future review of the portraits collectively. In stricter conformity with scholastic traditions, monumental almost in its balanced arrangement, yet addressing itself to ordinary sympathies by the familiarity of some of its types, is Mr. Armitage's picture (187) of Christ, with his disciples, walking through the corn-field, and addressing to the Pharisees his memorable rebuke, "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." Mr. Herbert, with greater tension of religious fervour—or, shall we say, with more exalted asceticism?—represents (302) Mary Magdalene clinging, with face upturned in passionate grief, to the foot of the cross. But there is nothing in the meagre form and metallic skin suggestive of her past life. Analogous intensity of expression will be found in the fierce head of "Lear Disinheriting Cordelia" (487), a study for the fresco in the Westminster Palace.

Mr. Poynter's large picture, in Room No. VI., of "The Fight between More of More Hall and the Dragon of Wantley," would take high rank as an imaginative work but for the somewhat too definite nature of the means for effect, and the rather theatrical character of the damozel, oddly bound, as a prey for the dragon, to a tree on the right. With a just sense of artistic fitness, the painter's chief care in this mediæval subject has been to secure colour, action, and expressiveness; not primarily classic contour and modelling, as in the companion subject of "Perseus and Andromeda." The present is in many respects the better picture. The composition is more connected, the old Venetians have been profitably consulted for the excellent colouring; the mailed knight is no timid, half-trained fencer, but, planting himself firmly on the broken wing of the overturned monster, measures well the sweep of his two-handed sword, required to send home the coup-de-grâce; and we are sure Mr. Buckland would say that the dragon himself, with his tail mixing itself up so alarmingly with the tough oak-trunks and contorted branches which it uproots and smashes, is a much more probable beast than the sea-serpent of last year. Among works of refined fancy and taste are the contributions of Mr. Leslie and Mr. Leighton. "The Fountain" (72), by the former, is a decorative triptych, with female figures grouped before a low garden wall, from the centre of which gushes a spring, the background above being formed of a thicket of arbutus. The divisions of the design are, we think, a mistake. Not only is the continuity of the wall-line broken, but the compartments are not sufficiently complete in themselves: some incidents (besides being too trivial for a composition with classical characteristics, such as a cat crouching at sight of a magpie) are explained only in two sections. It will be objected also that the maidens are English though their costumes are Greek. More care in the drawing and completeness in the modelling, with less monotony of dull greens and warm greys, may likewise be desired. Yet the faces have the artist's un-failing amiability, sweetness, and innocence. Mr. Leighton's large monochrome design in the Lecture-Room, "The Arts of Peace," for a lunette in the South Kensington Museum, is scarcely so successful in composition and invention as the companion design of the "Arts of War," exhibited last year. The treatment is narrowed within the limits of the Greek style, and the architecture, together with the boats and quays in front, are conventionalised even beyond the requirements of mural decoration; whilst the subordination of Commerce by Sea and Land and Ceramic Manufactures, in the two side divisions, to the mere arts of feminine personal adornment in the large central compartment, is hardly a comprehensive rendering of the theme or quite appropriate to an educational museum in the nineteenth century. However, the central compartment affords Mr. Leighton an opportunity for introducing a number of very graceful and beautiful female figures. The artist's single work in colour is a very tasteful little picture (261) of a girl seated weaving a wreath.

Of work which engages our sympathies for the lowly and humble, and which the French painters Jules Breton and Millet, the German Knauts and Vautier, and the Dutch Israels show us to be compatible with the purest poetry, there are singularly few examples. The most important, perhaps, is the large picture in Room No. VII., by the last-named artist, of a gathering of "The Poor of the Village" on the Scheveningen sands, waiting, on a dismal grey morning, for the refuse or charity of a newly-arrived fishing-boat. Few will fail to feel the pathos of the representation. By far the most poetical English picture of this class—indeed, as far as we recollect, unique in its unforced sentiment of pure affection and the refined accordant beauty of its twilight landscape—is Mr. P. R. Morris's "Good Bye; God Bless You" (636)—the reluctant parting of a rustic maiden from her aged mother, with the waggoner far along the road hailing the loiterer. We are, however, engraving this picture, and shall therefore recur to it. We are also engraving Mr. Faed's charming "Lowland Lassie" (222), and we may await the occasion to dwell on its merits and the no less artistic colouring and execution of "Happy as the Day is Long" (55), a domestic scene at a Scotch cottier's door; and "A Skye Lassie" (247). We have besides selected for engraving Mr. Marcus Stone's "Le Roi est Mort, Vive le Roi!" (663), one of the largest, and in some respects

the best, work the artist has exhibited; Mr. Long's large and very effective picture of "The Moorish Proselytes of Archbishop Ximenes, Granada, 1500" (628), a worthy companion to last year's "Expulsion of the Gipsies from Spain"; and Mr. Heywood Hardy's colossal combat of lions (129), the most masterly performance by a young hand that has appeared at the Academy for many a day. Animal-painting, we may remark, *en passant* (for it, together with the landscape work in general, will receive future consideration), is strongly represented by this work of Mr. Hardy; by the extremely truthful, brilliant, and vigorous picture (453) of cattle cooling their feet in the marshes under the bright sunlight of "A Summer Afternoon" (453), by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, the new Associate; by Mr. Sidney Cooper's "Monarch of the Meadows" (680), in which the veteran Academician evidently tries conclusions with Paul Potter's masterpiece at the Hague; and by M. Auguste Bonheur's very fine picture (1022) of cattle fording a stream under an effect of chequered sunlight, which is one of the most beautiful pieces of glowing colouring here. A few other foreign artists, most of them resident among us, are also well represented, notably Mr. Alma Tadema, in his sombre but highly original Egyptian temple scene of "The Death of the Firstborn" (1033), and three small illustrations of a Greek dinner (576-8), gemlike in their colour and finish; a sentimental interview and leave-taking (108 and 121) among the forest of shipping on the Thames below bridge, by M. Tissot; "La Bénédiction de la Mer" (981), by M. Legros; and a view of "Dordrecht and the Meuse" (682), by the Belgian painter M. de Schampheeler, scarcely equalled for breadth and power of effect by any picture of its class in the exhibition, and instructively placed beside Mr. Brett's largest piece of ultra-literalism, a seascape view called "Morning Amongst the Boulders" (681).

But (hoping to review these important works more fully later) we must return to English figure-painters of celebrity. In the class of "historical genre" Mr. C. M. Ward's dramatically and intelligently conceived "Eve of St. Bartholomew" (207) takes a prominent place, and no recent work by Mr. Ward has been so commendable for sobriety of colour and keeping. Charles IX. sits, timid and anxious, beside the bed of the Huguenot leader, Coligny, who was wounded shortly before the massacre. Teligny, the Admiral's son-in-law, and one of the first victims of the slaughter on the following day, with his wife, stands disturbed and suspicious, to the right. In the shadow beyond, the King's mother, Catherine de Médicis, exchanges angry comments with the Duc d'Anjou on the King's inaudible confidences with Coligny. In the remotest antechamber are several excited and menacing Huguenots. Mrs. Ward shares her husband's renewed success this year with her pleasant picture (361) of Chatterton, "the marvellous boy," busy in the attic he had appropriated as his study, over his imitations of the old MSS. from St. Mary Redcliffe, interrupted by his indulgent foster-mother, Mrs. Edkins. All Mr. Calderon's pictures of the year are more careful and complete than some of his work has been of late. The most important, entitled "Victory" (215), shows the women and children, non-combatants of a castle, in costumes that point to the wars of the Roses, mounted to the lofty warden or keep, and witnessing through the embrasures a victorious sally of the garrison far beneath. The well-imagined incident is dramatically realised in the varied emotions of the spectators, from the hardy nonchalance of the climbing urchin to the settled sadness of the aged woman tired of war's alarms; and from the handsome and resolute dame exulting in her lord's prowess, to the pale, rose-wreathed beauty trembling for the safety of bridegroom or betrothed. One grudges, without seeing how to avoid, giving so much space to the castle battlements. "Good Night" (44)—a young mother kissing her baby in its cot; "The Moonlight Serenade" (181)—an indignant husband pursuing, sword in hand, a fugitive lover, will also be favourites with the public. Mr. Frith, too—though his contributions this year are comparatively unimportant—will not lose his hold on popular favour (thanks, in a measure, surely, to having a supply of the best of models from his own family), with his young-lady billiard-players, safe to score "The Winning Hazard" (221), and as certain to hit the gold as contemporary toxophilites (99). Mr. Horsley continues to work his vein of amorous humour in his trio of pretty Puritans indulging in "Stolen Glances" (202) through a distant casement at a gallant cavalcade; and his saucy swain inquiring of a couple of beauties, after carving his own name on a tree trunk in connection with a couple of hearts, for "The Other Name" (420). Another pleasant and graceful contribution, far more elaborate in composition, and that would be still more delightful but for its hotness of tone, is Mr. Yeames's picture (517) of a bride and bridegroom passing beneath the rustic porch of a country church along "The Path of Roses" strewn by the girls and children of the assembled villagers.

Mr. Marks has equalled, if not surpassed, in painstaking completeness of imitation his "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds" and "Bookworm" by his "Ornithologist" (380), an enthusiastic old gentleman rearranging his stuffed birds in their cases, assisted by an old servant, who is nursing a flamingo and crane under his arms—an apparently interminable task, so numerous are the specimens of the feathered tribes scattered in "most admired disorder" about the room. Mr. Marks also indulges his quaint humour by playing off a sort of pictorial joke on the spectator in "What Is It?" (195), wherein are presented the backs only of a row of figures looking over the parapet of a bridge at something enigmatical below. The raciest piece of humour in the entire exhibition is, however, the "Jack Ashore" (329), by Mr. Hodgson, the new Associate. A jolly British tar has rolled into the entrance court of an Algerine palace, and there, taking the cutty from his lips, coolly stands critically inspecting a row of Moorish guards squat against the wall. The contrast of character between Jack, with his pipe—sturdy, fair-haired, clean, and trim—and the guards—lank, swarthy, loose-robed, and armed to the teeth—is capital. And still more droll is the variety of expression on the Moorish faces—the assumption of lofty contempt or blank amazement at the audacity of the intrusion in the higher functionaries at the portal, the more frank surprise, amusement, or growing resentment of humbler retainers; while Jack remains gratifying his curiosity, inwardly amused and wholly imperturbable. We must not close this first article without eulogy of Mr. F. Goodall's "Subsiding of the Nile" (292), the largest and finest landscape the artist has executed, and a nobly indicative record of the effects of the periodical inundations that fertilise the Nile valley. The strange scene has a peculiar half-visionary beauty. The effect of light—true, no doubt, for this is the outcome of repeated visits to the East—is singularly cool and opalescent. The sky is cloudless and calm; through the humid veil of still air the pyramids loom faintly, yet with augmented grandeur; and these, with the stately palms and the low banks, sleep in the reflections of countless placid pools; the very earth is softened and moulded into curves of graceful repose. All nature seems brooding over still latent energies of new birth. The picture, however, is not deficient in ample incident; the villagers are all astir, seeking the old pathways, and leading out their flocks and herds to recovered pastures.





THE MODOC INDIAN WAR: THE LAVA BEDS, OREGON.



SKETCHES IN SPAIN: CARLIST PRISONERS IN THE ANCIENT MOORISH PRISON OF THE ALHAMBRA.





SKETCHES IN SPAIN: THE ARCHBISHOP OF GRANADA DENOUNCING THE REPUBLIC

## SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

We continue the publication of a series of recent sketches by our Special Artist, Senor Pinheiro, illustrating some incidents of the political agitation and civil war in Spain. It is to Granada, that most picturesque and romantic city of the sunny South, with its unsurpassed charms of scenery and sumptuous Moorish architecture, that attention is here directed, but not on this occasion to show its renowned beauties of nature and art. These, indeed, with the interesting historical associations of the place, where the final conquest of the Moslem kingdom was achieved by Ferdinand and Isabella rather less than 400 years ago, are worthy of all that pen and pencil can do for their celebration. But everybody knows something of the Alhambra. Its marvels of voluptuous and fantastic magnificence will not now engage our notice. The old Moorish prison, which belongs to this palace, has of late been used for the confinement of some of the Carlists, or marauding bands in the mountains who assumed the name of that faction, and who were captured by the troops of the Government. They are detained at the Alhambra, under a sufficient guard of armed police, till they can be sent on to Cadiz for transportation to the Canary Isles. On the other hand, it should be remarked, the Carlist cause finds at Granada, as elsewhere in Spain, unflinching partisans among the clergy; and the sermon at the cathedral, on Palm Sunday, in which the Archbishop denounced the Republic, caused much excitement at the time. Most of the soldiers who were in the congregation withdrew from the church as soon as the zealous prelate began to preach in this strain. The scene at the cathedral is represented in one of our Artist's sketches.

## AN AUSTRIAN IMPERIAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Archduchess Gisela, eldest child of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, a first cousin of King Ludwig II., the reigning Sovereign of Bavaria, has been mentioned with other foreign news. It is not supposed to be an event of great political importance, as it might have seemed a few years ago, before the reconstruction of the German Empire under the King of Prussia, when the victory of the allied national forces, in the French war of 1870, over a common enemy, had completed the work of political union somewhat roughly commenced in 1866 by the Prussian conquest of several minor States and the expulsion of Austria from the late Germanic Confederation. Though Prince Leopold of Bavaria is a son of one of the chief opponents of the recent changes in Germany, there is little expectation of his ever being inclined or enabled to use his connection with the Emperor Francis Joseph, his father-in-law, for the purpose of reversing that policy to which Bavaria, as well as Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt, has adhered in compliance with the national sentiment. The marriage, which took place at Vienna on the 20th ult., is regarded as one of personal affection and family convenience, rather than as a pledge or token of joint action between Austria and Bavaria in affairs concerning the general interests of Germany, which have probably little to fear, at this time, from jealousy or resentment on the part of the Austrian Government. By the goodnatured people of Vienna, who are frankly affectionate in their loyalty, and fond of the grand old house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, so long reigning over them, this occasion was hailed with great festivity, their minds not being wholly engrossed with the approaching

event of the Universal Exhibition. The nuptial ceremony was performed in the Augustine church of the Imperial Palace, by Cardinal Rauscher, who had married the bride's parents, the Emperor and Empress of Austria, nineteen years before, April 24, 1854. The Empress Elizabeth herself is a relative of the bridegroom, being a daughter of the Bavarian Duke Maximilian, belonging to the Palatinate branch of the house of Wittelsbach, while the Royal family of Bavaria is the elder line of that house. The two houses of Hapsburg and Wittelsbach have frequently intermarried; and the latter has also connected itself with many petty sovereignties now extinct in Italy, Greece, and Germany, whose former incumbents live in retirement on their private estates in Southern Europe. Prince Luitpold, father of Prince Leopold, is a distinguished Bavarian statesman and military officer, whose wife, deceased in 1864, was a daughter of the late Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany. Their second son, Leopold Maximilian Joseph Maria Adolphus, was born at Munich in February, 1846; he is a good soldier, a captain of horse artillery, and served under General von der Tann in the French war. His bride, Archduchess Gisela Louisa Maria, was born July 12, 1856, so that she is not yet seventeen years of age, and is younger by ten years than her husband. They are residing at Salzburg during the honeymoon. Their Portraits are engraved from photographs by Ellinger, of Pesth.

Miss Rye has sent out from Liverpool by the Allan steamer *Sarmatian* to Canada, seventy-three young girls. They were in charge of one of Miss Rye's oldest matrons. Miss Rye will proceed with another large party of children on June 5.



## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Rigoletto," announced for Thursday week, was again (for the second time) postponed in consequence of the continued indisposition of Signor Cotogni, and "La Sonnambula" was substituted, with the same cast as that recently noticed.

On Saturday "Guglielmo Tell" was given, for the first time these two years.

Among the several regrets of last season was the non-performance of this dramatic masterpiece of Rossini, the Italian version of which has, in past years, been given with such musical efficiency and scenic splendour at Mr. Gye's establishment. The exceptional qualities required in the tenor who shall represent the character of Arnoldo will always render the performance of the opera an event of occasional rather than of frequent recurrence. The experiment, in this respect, made on Saturday night was eminently disastrous. Signor Uriò, after going through his share of the duet with Tell, "Dove vai," sotto voce, was disabled from further prominent vocal display, an apology having been made for him on the score of sudden hoarseness. Consequently, some of the finest music—the duet with Mathilde and the trio with Tell and Walter—was omitted, and the opera came to a lame conclusion, minus the last act, of which Arnoldo's "Corriam, corriam," with the inevitable chest C, is the essential feature.

With a competent tenor, Saturday's performance would have been generally satisfactory. M. Maurel, the new baritone, as Tell, was excellent alike as a singer and an actor; his performance in the scene where Tell's skill with the cross-bow is tested at the risk of his son's life having been admirable throughout. His delivery of the passage "Ti benedico" and "Resta immobile" called forth special and general applause.

Madame Sinico was, as heretofore, thoroughly efficient in the part of Princess Mathilde, her delivery of the romanza "Selva opaca" and its preliminary recitative having been excellent. A young débutante, Mdle. Sebel, made a favourable impression in the small part of Jemmy, Tell's son; and Mdle. Scalchi, as Eudige, Tell's wife, was of high value in the concerted music. Signor Bagagiolo's fine bass voice again gave impressiveness to the music of Walter, Signor Edardi sang carefully the one song of the Fisherman, and the cast included the Melchthal of Signor Fallar and the Gessler of Signor Tagliafico. The incidental ballet comprised some skilful dancing by Mdles. Girod, Caprotti, and Viganò. The overture, brilliantly played, was encored and repeated throughout, the choristers did their best, and the whole performance would have passed off well but for the one disaster already referred to.

On Monday "Marta" was given, with Mdle. Albani as the Lady Enrichetta and Signor Bettini (his first appearance this season) as Lionello; on Tuesday "Faust" was repeated; "Guglielmo Tell" was announced for Thursday, with the part of Arnoldo transferred to Signor Mongini; and "Linda di Chamouni" was promised for to-night (Saturday), with Mdle. Albani as Linda.

On Tuesday next Madame Adelina Patti is to make her first appearance this season, in "Il Barbiere."

The first of this year's concerts in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House, took place last Saturday afternoon, and attracted a large audience. Most of the principal singers of Mr. Gye's establishment contributed to a varied programme, and Sir J. Benedict and Signori Viagnesi and Bevigiani acted as conductors. The second concert is to take place on May 17.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The event of the week here has been the return of Madame Christine Nilsson, who reappeared on Tuesday in one of her most charming representations—as Margherita, in "Faust." The greeting with which the great singer was welcomed by a crowded audience was of the most enthusiastic kind, and in each scene in which Margherita is prominently concerned her performance called forth warm demonstrations of applause. In the dreamy "King of Thule" ballad, the brilliant jewel-song, and the subsequent passages of despair, grief, and repentance Madame Nilsson's singing and acting were of that high order to which we have been accustomed for several seasons past.

Signor Campanini assumed the character of Faust for the first time, and sang with much effect in the love music of the garden-scene and the duet-trio.

As Mefistofele, another of Mr. Mapleson's new singers made his début—Signor Castelmarty, who produced a great impression by his admirable performance. In addition to possessing a good voice and knowing how to use it artistically, Signor Castelmarty is an actor of very exceptional powers. In make-up, picturesque but not exaggerated action and gesture, and animated by-play, his representation was throughout a model of histrionic art, excellent alike in conception and in execution. Mdle. Justine Macvitz—a recent débutante—sang the music of Siebel, and was much applauded in the two well-known arias. Signor Mendioroz was a satisfactory Valentino, and the cast was efficiently completed by Mdle. Bauermeister as Marta and Signor Casaboni as Wagner.

"La Favorita" was produced on Thursday, it having been the first performance of the work at this establishment. The occasion brought forward another of the many new singers engaged for the present season. Signor Antonio Aramburo had been previously heard in recent provincial performances of Mr. Mapleson's company, and the good reports which had reached London raised great expectation, and secured the singer a highly-favourable reception on his first entry on the Drury-Lane stage. Signor Aramburo's voice is a tenor, the quality of which approaches the robust kind; and his general style would appear to fit him best for characters and music of the heroic and declamatory class. He produces his voice well from the chest, and intonates and phrases like an experienced artist. He was most successful in the duets with Leonora at the commencement and the close of the opera, and in the air, "Spirto gentil," which was encored. He displayed much earnestness in several instances, particularly in the final scene with Leonora in the cloisters, but produced less effect than might have been anticipated in the great situation in the third act, where Fernando upbraids the King with his perfidy.

Mdle. Titiens, as Leonora, appeared for the first time in that character, which she rendered with great impressiveness in its more vehement and declamatory phases. In the scene of recrimination with the King, and that of the final meeting with Fernando in the cloisters, her acting and singing were full of that tragic power and earnest feeling which have often been displayed by this artist in other parts. Among the several vocal successes of Mdle. Titiens on the occasion referred to was her delivery of the aria, "O mio Fernando," which called forth loud applause. Signor Mendioroz, as Alfonso, and Signor Medini, as Baldassare, both contributed largely to the general effect of the opera by their excellent singing, the cast having been efficiently completed by Mdle. Bauermeister as Ines, and Signor Rinaldini as Gasparo.

On Saturday another new appearance was made in the person of Mdle. Alwina Valleria, a pupil of Signor Arditì, who sang with success at that gentleman's concert last year. Her first stage appearance here was as the Lady Enrichetta in "Marta,"

and her reception was of the most favourable kind throughout—her singing of the romanza, "Qui sola vergin rosa" ("The Last Rose of Summer"), having called forth an enthusiastic demonstration, which resulted in a repetition of the air with English words. Of the use to which Mdle. Valleria may turn so prosperous a start in her stage career we must judge by her future performances. The cast of "Marta" in other respects was as noticed last week.

Sir M. Costa has regularly presided as conductor.

The first of the series of afternoon concerts at the Royal Albert Hall, supported by the principal singers and the band of Her Majesty's Opera, was given on Saturday last, when nearly all the most eminent singers of Mr. Mapleson's company were heard in a selection of familiar but always welcome pieces. The band played the overtures to "Der Freyschütz" and "La Gazza Ladra," conducted—as were the other performances—by Mr. W. G. Cusins. The second concert is announced for May 17.

Mr. Charles Hallé commenced his thirteenth season of pianoforte recitals, at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) week, when his programme opened with Haydn's trio in E minor, and terminated with that by Brahms in B major, having also comprised solo pieces by Beethoven and Schumann; Chopin's sonata for piano and violoncello, in association with Signor Piatti; and the adagio from Spohr's concerto in G minor, played by Madame Norman-Néruda. The names of the artists are sufficient to indicate the excellence of the performances.

An extra concert was given, at St. James's Hall, by M. Gounod's Choral Society, on Saturday evening, when a "Messe Brève" and other new pieces by that composer were successfully produced. M. Gounod has announced a grand orchestral benefit concert for Saturday afternoon, May 31, when some interesting novelties will be brought forward.

Dr. Hans von Bülow's first recital, on Monday afternoon, displayed the powers of that great pianist to far higher advantage than his previous performance at a recent Philharmonic concert. On the occasion a few referred to thirteen pieces, in various schools, were executed from memory. In one of Bach's organ preludes and fugues (transcribed by Liszt), two of Beethoven's solo sonatas, and movements by Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt, the wondrous execution, command of all gradations of tone, from grandeur to delicacy, and clearness of accent and rhythm, the performer proved himself an artist of the most remarkable class. The effect produced on a numerous audience was of a very marked kind. The second recital is to take place (also at St. James's Hall) on Tuesday next.

A concert was given at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday afternoon, under the sanction of the American Missionary Association and the Freedmen's Mission Aid Society of London. The character of the entertainment was novel and interesting, the performances having been those of eleven singers, young men and women belonging to the coloured race, who have either been slaves themselves or are the offspring of slaves. They have arrived in this country after completing a tour in America, their object being to amass 20,000 dol., in order to build a Jubilee Hall in connection with Fisk University, for the purpose of furthering the education of their race. They sang, unaccompanied, some genuine melodies of the far South, the mingled fervour and quaintness of which were very remarkable. A concert of a similar kind is to be given on Monday next, and another on May 17—both at the Hanover-square Rooms.

Of the revival of Handel's "Belshazzar," at the concert of the Royal Albert Choral Society we must speak next week; as also of the third and last concert of the Wagner Society and the closing performance of the Sacred Harmonic Society ("Elijah"), both of which took place last (Friday) evening.

Mr. G. Carter's new cantata, "Evangeline," produced at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday week, is to be repeated there on Thursday next, with full band and chorus of 1000 performers.

The miscellaneous concerts of this week have included those of three clever pianists, Madame Moritz (a niece of Hummel), Mrs. John Macfarren, and Miss Sophie Heilbron; the second of the third series given by the Welsh Choral Union; and the first of the thirteenth series of the London Glee and Madrigal Union.

The grand opera, "Polyeucte," on the composition of which M. Gounod has been for some time engaged, is to be produced at Vienna, during the continuance of the Exhibition there, under the superintendence of the composer.

## THEATRES.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.

Of Mr. Tom Taylor's project we have already written favourably. The establishment of a theatre for Shakespearean performances exclusively has been long felt to be desirable; nor can we conceive a better place for such an experiment than the Crystal Palace. On Saturday it was tried, with such an amount of success as must have satisfied the projectors. A convenient theatre was erected, and was filled by a large audience. The play was "Hamlet," with a new performer in the part of the Danish Prince. Mr. J. Steele Mackaye, a pupil of the late M. Delsarte, and of M. Regnier at the Conservatoire, Paris, has marks of his French training, and uses far too jauntily his arms and shoulders, but, on the whole, acts judiciously and with perfect confidence. He thoroughly understands his part, and supports it with exemplary care, making it evident that he intends all he does and does what he intends. There are, therefore, the elements of true art in him; and more practice with English actors will doubtless modify his present style, rendering it less monotonous on the one hand and less extravagant on the other. His delivery of the famous soliloquy was decidedly good, and his great scene with Ophelia eminently effective. Altogether, indeed, it was very pathetic—a result owing in part to the excellent acting of Miss Carlisle. Mr. C. P. Flockton, as Polonius, was especially good—free from all buffoonery, yet sharply pointed and distinctly characterised. Mr. A. Wood and Mr. R. Cathcart, as First and Second Grave-digger, were, of course, thoroughly satisfactory. Of Miss F. Huddart, as Gertrude, no remark is needful, the public being familiar with her manner. Other characters were very respectably filled. On the whole, there was little that was conventional in the acting; the error probably lay in the contrary direction, the familiar method of delivery being affected. No doubt this was injurious in some instances. The Ghost, for example, might have been more sonorous in his intonation with advantage; and Mr. Archer might have been more demonstrative as Claudius. The Laertes of Mr. E. Leathes was careful and skilful; and Mr. Charles's Osric altogether capital. Mr. Taylor has abridged the drama with considerable judgment, omitting some less important matter usually retained, and retaining the famous prayer in the King's closet, with Hamlet's reflections on the situation. He has also disposed the business of the first scene in a way that brings out its meaning, and that of the play scene, so that the play of countenance may be perceived by the audience. Of the costumes and scenery we have nothing but commendation to

offer. Both are in excellent taste. The former, made by Miss Ridler, are after designs selected from the works of Viollet le Duc and other good authorities; the latter is highly creditable to Mr. F. Fenton, and fully satisfied the audience. Much applause attended the performance throughout, and at the conclusion everybody was recalled, including Mr. Taylor, who has reason to be pleased with the result of his labours. So far this important experiment has been most favourably inaugurated.

At the Princess's the French plays continue to attract audiences. The "Tartuffe" of Molière was represented on Monday, and furnished occasion for the début of Mdle. Arnauld Plessy. M. Maurice Coste was Tartuffe, and Madame Marie Laurent Dorine. M. Coste represented the hypocritical hero as much younger than any previous actor has made him appear, which, perhaps, is taking the most natural view of the character, though much may be said in favour of the traditional one. M. Didier made a good Loyal, and Mdle. Hebert was interesting as the daughter. The quarrels and reconciliation between her and her lover (M. E. Barbe) elicited the approbation of the audience. "L'autre Motif," a little piece in which Mdle. Arnauld Plessy created the principal part, concluded the evening. The performance went the more briskly, the curtain, according to Parisian fashion, not falling between the acts, and the interval being exceedingly brief.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have changed their programme by the production of a new piece, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled "Mildred's Well, a Romance of the Middle Ages." The mediæval reference has more relation to character than time. Two middle-aged gentlemen indulge in romantic attachments, and make mistakes as to the objects—one of the ladies pairing off with the son of one of the gentlemen, and the other ultimately finding his solace in a buxom widow. The songs are set to music by Mr. G. Reed. The whole makes a decidedly lively and interesting entertainment.

Miss Lizzie Mandelbert, who has for so many years possessed the lead at the Grecian, on Thursday week took her benefit and farewell, in a rhymed address written by Mr. George Linnaeus Banks. The pieces performed were Mr. Falconer's comedy of "The Extremes" and Mr. Boucicault's "Life of an Actress."

The Surrey Gardens were opened on Saturday, under circumstances which afford every promise of success—that is, if our uncertain climate shall prove more propitious than it did last season. The large hall has been converted into an elegant and commodious theatre, having all modern appliances and decorations. An abridged version of Offenbach's "Orpheus" was produced, the principal rôle being ably sustained by Miss Russell.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## ALCOHOLS FROM FLINT AND QUARTZ.

Professor Emerson Reynolds, M.D., of the Royal Dublin Society, gave the Friday evening discourse on the 2nd inst. He began by stating that he did not propose to show that spirits can be extracted from flint and quartz by mechanical processes, but he hoped to prove that bodies resembling the common alcohol of wine, in chemical action and even in appearance, can be prepared from these minerals, and from native silicates by indirect and purely chemical means. Carbon has been regarded hitherto as the sole alcohol-forming element; but silicon, the chief constituent of flint, must now be admitted to share in this power, and in other respects to closely resemble carbon. A new department of science, similar to organic chemistry, has thus been recently recognised, and progress had been made in a direction which has as yet received but little attention in England. Flint and quartz are simply two forms of the widely diffused body named silica, which is a compound of one atom of silicon with two of oxygen. The first step toward the production of alcohol is the removal of the oxygen, which is effected by treating silica with fluor spar and oil of vitriol, whereby a colourless gas is produced, which when passed into water yields hydrate of silica and hydrofluosilicic acid. When the dry sodium salt of this body is heated with metallic sodium, brown amorphous silicon is easily obtained. After his experimental illustrations the Professor exhibited three forms of silicon, the adamantine, graphitic, and amorphous, corresponding to the three forms of carbon, the diamond, the graphite (black lead), and charcoal; and he then contrasted the properties of the two elements, showing that, while both unite directly with oxygen to produce oxides, chlorine readily attacks silicon, but does not directly combine with carbon. He next noticed a compound of silicon with hydrogen (corresponding to marsh gas), which, in the pure state, is a colourless gas easily burning in air, and stated that, as marsh gas is the primary hydrocarbon from which ordinary alcohols are believed to be derived, so this siliciuretted hydrogen may be looked upon as the primary hydrosilicon of other alcohols. After saying that the less complex terms of the latter have not yet been obtained, although we have derivatives from them, Dr. Reynolds exhibited silicon chloroform (the strict chemical analogue of the well-known chloroform), prepared by the action of muriatic acid gas on silicon. It is a very volatile, colourless liquid, the vapour of which explodes when mixed with air and gently heated; but, when acted on by water, it yields formic acid and a solid combustible anhydride. In this formic acid silicon replaces carbon, and bears the same relation to an unknown alcohol that ordinary formic acid does to wood spirit, or the acid of vinegar to common alcohol. Evidence of a similar kind was brought forward to show that we are fully justified in expecting the discovery of silico-ethyl, silico-propyl, silico-amyl, and other alcohols; and special reference was made to the actual discoveries of Friedel, Craft, and Lodenburg, of two of the higher terms of the series. The body obtained by acting upon silicon with chlorine was treated with ethyl hydrate; the product was then acted upon by zinc-ethyl and sodium, and finally, by adding water, a colourless liquid was obtained possessing the character of a true alcohol, and not unlike spirit of wine. From its present rarity it is unknown whether this spirit possesses intoxicating properties. Another alcohol has been obtained by the action of zinc-ethyl upon chloride of silicon—a process identical with that employed to obtain wood spirit from marsh gas. After alluding to the just grounds for expecting the production of still more complex bodies of the same order, and to some other researches carried on in the laboratory of the Royal Dublin Society, showing that we can even go beyond the alcohol series, and obtain a compound of carbon with nitrogen strictly analogous to cyanogen, the chief constituent in prussic acid, Dr. Reynolds concluded by expressing a hope that the alcohols from flint and allied bodies might eventually become useful, and added that, in pursuing the study of these silicon analogues of the more complex carbon compounds, we at least cannot fail to recognise, even more thoroughly than heretofore, the admirable economy and harmony of Nature. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., the president, was in the chair.

## NATURE OF OZONE.

Professor Odling began his second lecture, on Saturday



last, with a series of striking experiments, exhibiting the peculiar properties of ozone, such as its attacking mercury, causing it to adhere to the tube containing it, and thus silencing the glass; its quickly bleaching a solution of indigo; its corrosion of vegetable substances, such as indiarubber; and its liberating iodine from the iodate of potassium—all these properties being destroyed by heat. He then resumed the history of the gradual discovery of the true nature of ozone, elucidated by experiments. Schönbein, its discoverer (in 1840), at first conceived it to be an elementary body, and a component of nitrogen, a constituent of the air. Marignac and De la Rive, who studied the subject in 1845, arrived at the conclusion that the matter of ozone is identical with that of oxygen; but Schönbein inferred from their results that ozone is oxygen with the addition of the elements of water, or a peroxide of hydrogen. Fremy and Becquerel, in 1853, by the first quantitative experiments on ozone, demonstrated that it is really formed from oxygen itself, with or without water. In 1849 Schönbein, while experimenting with ozone formed by the slow oxidation of phosphorus, was himself induced to give up his opinion respecting its containing the elements of water, and admitted that its matter is identical with that of oxygen, although he differed in some respects with Marignac and De la Rive. Soret, in 1863, dealing with ozone obtained by electrolysis, showed that, when certain precautions are taken, not a trace of moisture results from its decomposition by heat; and the continued researches of Fremy and Becquerel still further confirmed the assumption that ozone is merely oxygen in a peculiar electric condition. In 1860 Dr. Andrews and Professor Tait published their important researches on the volumetric relations of ozone, showing that when they ozonised perfectly pure dry oxygen in a tube by means of a silent electric discharge, the gas underwent a remarkable contraction in volume, which at first proceeded rapidly, but afterwards more slowly, till it attained a limit estimated at about one twelfth of its original volume. When it was exposed to a temperature of from 270 deg. to 300 deg. it was restored to its original bulk, and was found to be free of ozone. Thus the conversion of ozone into ordinary oxygen was proved to be attended with an expansion in volume. This conclusion was afterwards remarkably confirmed by Dr. Tyndall, who found that the absorptivity for radiant heat possessed by electrically obtained oxygen when rich in ozone is upwards of a hundred times greater than that of ordinary oxygen—a result indicating ozone to have a more complex molecular constitution, and consequently a greater density, than ordinary oxygen. When this same richly ozonic oxygen was subjected to the action of heat, whereby its ozonic character was destroyed, it then exhibited merely the absorbent power for heat possessed by ordinary oxygen. Further illustrations were given of Andrews's and Tait's researches on this important subject.

WAGNER'S MUSICAL DRAMAS.

Mr. Edward Dannreuther gave his third and concluding lecture on the Development of Modern Music in connection with the Drama on Tuesday last. In his opening remarks he stated that the dramatic principle is the salient point of the best modern instrumental music, and supported this opinion by referring to the symphonies of Beethoven as examples, noticing the order of the several parts, the succession of the main themes in each particular movement, and their connection, conflict, and final equation. In these the imagination adds to the indefinite and pictureless speech of music a concrete scheme. From out of the spirit of Beethovenian music, he said, the drama of the future will spring. All the arts, except music, address themselves first to our intellectual perceptions and ultimately act upon our emotions; but music gives the very impulse of passion—the other arts only suggest it. Music is an immediate picture of volitions; it has nothing to do with facts; it speaks only of emotions, and tends to transport everything it comes in contact with into an ideal sphere. Wagner, himself a poet, was thus led almost instinctively towards mythical and legendary subjects for his dramas. He said that the legend, to whatever time or nation it may belong, has this great advantage, that it assumes nothing of such a time and such a nation but what is purely human, and renders this in such a peculiarly distinct and pregnant form that it is at once perfectly intelligible. In constructing his dramas, although he everywhere counts upon the limitless capacity of the art for emotional expression, he does not adhere to special forms, as the opera has them. He divides his story into a few important decisive scenes, in each of which the action results from the emotions of the actors and such emotions as music is best fitted to express. Each phase of emotion also stands in relation to the emotions of the following scene; and their development from one another constitutes the unity of expression in the entire drama. In contrast to this Mr. Dannreuther referred to the barbarisms committed by many modern composers in setting to music favourite poems, sacrificing at once sense, accent, and rhythm. He then alluded to Wagner's great preference of alliterative to rhymed verse, giving as an example of this verse the following lines from Morris's fine version of the Edda:—

Brynhild to me is better than all;  
The child of Budli is the best of women:  
Yea, and my life will I lay down  
Ere I am twinned from that woman's treasure.

In the music of his dramas Wagner uses a comparatively small number of characteristic themes, the metamorphosis of which advances simultaneously with the action on the stage; and his melodious phrases form a sort of mnemonic system, whereby he indicates poetical and psychological relations for the expression of which there is no room in the course of the action. His vocal melody differs from anything yet known in music. It is a melodious declamation generally remarkable for great rhythmical animation, yet capable of being developed to a broad expanse of warm lyric song when requisite. It is continually floating, as it were, upon the waves of a rich orchestral symphony. After quoting Wagner's own description of what should be the total effect produced by a musical drama, Mr. Dannreuther said, from his own personal experience, that the impression by a correct performance of one of Wagner's greatest works is overwhelming; and he said that he felt certain that it will eventually be "the height of men's musical ambition to excel in the drama, rather than to write instrumental music or to manufacture pleasing tunes for the piping of operatic singing birds." His musical illustrations, all taken from Wagner's "Lohengrin," included "A Bridal Procession," "Elsa's Dream," Lohengrin's song to Elsa, and a choral prayer.

Mr. J. H. Parker, on Tuesday next, May 13, will commence a course of four lectures on "The Evidence for the Traditional History of Rome from Existing Architectural Remains." At the next Friday evening meeting Professor Sidney Colvin, M.A., will give a discourse on "The Limits of Certainty in Taste or in Artistic Judgment."

Lord Chelsea, the Conservative candidate, was on Tuesday elected member for Bath, his supporters numbering 2251, against the 1991 votes polled for the Liberal, Mr. Murch.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

SECRETARY.—The card announcing the annual blindfold match by Mr. Blackburne reached us too late for notice in our last. It should have been sent ten days before. A. S. PALMER, J. JANION.—Problem No. 1521 is perfectly correct, and we cannot spare space to explain a mate in one move. T. SERGEANT.—The address of the editor of the new American chess magazine, the *Chess Record*, is 323, Walnut-street, Philadelphia, U.S. D. C. L. British Museum.—We have an impression that the question you ask regarding Mr. Bowdler has been answered by us before. Mr. Bowdler was one of the strongest of the English competitors with whom Philidor contended. He was a man of high culture and refinement, and was accounted the best chessplayer of his day in England. There is a pleasant description of him in the "Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arbigny," vol. iv., part 8. D. M. TYMBAZ, Alexandra.—You have correctly solved Problem 1521. C. H. GILL.—We have not space enough to reprint the solutions of problems recently published. H. T. R. is warmly thanked:—

And estimate thy pains, as having wrought  
In the same mines of knowledge.

O. W. P.—Sending a game without the names of the combatants and wanting the first fifteen moves may be a good joke, but we do not see the point in it. LEMERICK.—We have not had time to find the solution of the problem by B. M. Neill, to which the editor of the *Chess Record* directs attention as "one of the very finest extant;" but by giving the position we shall soon obtain it:—White: K at Q 7th, Q at Q 8th, R at K 8th, B at K 6th and Q 8th, Kts at K 3rd and Q 3rd, Ps at K 4th, Q 4th, and 6th, K's 2nd and 3rd, Q 4th, and Q 5th. White to play and mate in three moves.

Problems by G. Hodge, M. R. W., C. F. G., Delta, T. P. R., Novice, S. S. E., Pinner, declined, with thanks.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1522 has been received from Ibis—D. C. L.—Charles—Felix—E. W. Rundell—Ben—E. E. Hannaford—F. H. of Mons—G. Hodge—W. V. G. D.—East Marden—J. Janion—M. S. B.—Bosh—R. W. Walmer—G. S. Thornbury—Le Calis—W. Airey—T. W., Canterbury—W. Groux—E. H. J.—Huif—A. D. Gilbert—H. F. Tiffin—P. T. D.—E. de and A. de Gogorza—T. W.—Euclid—A. Lyndon—M. P.—Servia—Montgomery—H. F. P.—Stam—Eidolon—P. S. D.—Sindbad—E. M.—Mabel and Edith—Pendragon—Box and Cox—Fidèle—Clive Croskey—D. D.—T. W. Morris—C. H. Gill—A. Wood—Crawley—M. D.—Racefield—J. A. W.—Keith and Kate—L. L.—A. A.—W. B. Wood—J. R. A.—Peterkin—W. D.—H. Frau—Memphis—Old Tom—Bamboo—Edmund—F. P. Q.—G. Mansell—R. W.—E. Stewart.

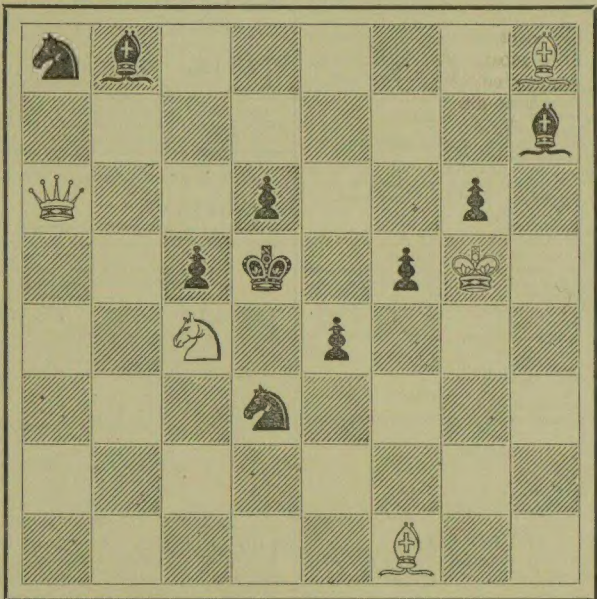
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1523.

1. Kt to Q 4th. Any move. 2. Q or Kt gives mate.

PROBLEM No. 1524.

By C. W. of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN EDINBURGH.

Game between Dr. Frazer and one of the leading players of the Edinburgh Chess Club in the late tourney for the championship of that club.

(Pianchetto Defence.)

BLACK (Dr. F.) WHITE (Mr. —)  
1. P to K 4th P to Q Kt 3rd  
2. P to Q 4th B to Q Kt 2nd  
3. B to Q 3rd P to K 3rd  
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K 2nd  
5. Castles P to Q 4th  
6. Kt to Q B 3rd P takes P  
7. B takes P P to Q B 3rd  
8. B to K B 4th Kt to Q 4th  
9. Kt takes Kt K P takes Kt  
10. B to Q 3rd B to K 2nd  
11. R to K sq Castles  
12. Q to K 2nd  
The capture of the Bishop here would have given Dr. Frazer a very fine attack, but if his adversary played the best moves in defence he would have come off with some advantage in force and no serious inferiority in position. For example:—  
12. R takes B Q takes R  
13. B takes R P (ch) K takes B  
14. Kt to Kt 5th (ch) K to Kt 3rd  
15. Q to Kt 3rd P to K B 4th  
16. Q to Kt 3rd  
If he play the Q to K R 4th, the second player may still move his Kt to Q 2nd effectively.  
16. Kt to Q 2nd, and the attack appears no longer dangerous.  
12. B to K B 3rd  
13. P to Q B 3rd Kt to Q 2nd  
14. Q to Q B 2nd P to Kt 3rd  
15. R to K 3rd R to K sq  
16. Q to R K sq R takes R  
17. R takes R Q to K B sq

CHESS-MATCH AT WORCESTER.

A Match was played at Worcester, a short time since, between the Worcester and Birmingham Chess Clubs, with the following results:—

WORCESTER.	Won.	BIRMINGHAM.	Won.	Drawn.
Lord Lyttelton ..	1	Mr. S. G. Kempson ..	1	1
Rev. C. E. Rankin ..	1	Mr. John Halford ..	0	—
Rev. F. I. Eld ..	0	Mr. Charles Benbow ..	2	—
Rev. F. R. Drew ..	2	Rev. T. C. Yarranton ..	0	—
Rev. J. Paul ..	2	Captain Walton ..	0	1
Mr. J. F. Gillam ..	1	Mr. J. F. Ryder ..	1	—
Mr. E. Anthony ..	2	Mr. Thomas Avery ..	0	1
Mr. John Wood ..	0	Mr. H. E. Syndercome ..	2	—
Mr. W. J. Hopkins ..	1	Mr. H. A. Fry ..	2	—
Mr. A. W. Blythe ..	0	Mr. T. F. Best ..	2	—
Mr. D. A. Cooper ..	0	Mr. J. Lilly Smith ..	1	—
Mr. C. S. Farran ..	2	Mr. E. P. Warren ..	1	—
	12		12	3

THE LATE GENERAL GOODWYN.—The Bath Chess Club has met with an irreparable loss by the death of its esteemed president, General Goodwyn. The General was not only a skilful player of chess, but he entertained so high an opinion of its value as an intellectual discipline that he laboured zealously to promote its cultivation by tournaments among the members of his own club and by matches with those of other chess institutions. He even devoted the best part of one evening every week at the Bath Athenaeum to the instruction and management of juvenile players, and was always ready to afford advice and assistance to students of the game. In private life his friends speak of him as being singularly urbane and courteous to everybody; diffident of his own abilities, but quick in the appreciation and generous in the acknowledgment of talent in others. His death is very generally deplored at Bath, where he had resided for some years, where he had gained many friends and scarcely made a single enemy.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY LYELL.

Mary Elizabeth, Lady Lyell, died on the 24th ult., aged sixty-four. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S., and was married at Bonn, in Prussia, July 12, 1832, to Charles Lyell, Esq., F.R.S., of Kinnordy, Forfarshire, who received the honour of knighthood in 1848 and was created a Baronet in 1864. Lady Lyell had no issue.

MR. HOPE SCOTT.

James Robert Hope-Scott, Esq., of Abbotsford, Scotland, Q.C., long the leader of the Parliamentary Bar, died on the 29th ult. This distinguished and eloquent lawyer was born in 1812, the third son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, who was second son of John, second Earl of Hopetoun, by his third wife, Lady Elizabeth Leslie. He married, first, Aug. 19, 1847, Charlotte Harriet Jane, daughter of John Gibson Lockhart, Esq., and granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., and by her (who died Oct. 20, 1858) leaves one surviving child, Mary Monica, the last descendant of the author of "Waverley." In consequence of this marriage Mr. James Hope assumed the additional surname of Scott. He married, secondly, Jan. 7, 1861, Lady Victoria Howard, daughter of Henry Granville, fourth Duke of Norfolk, by whom (who died 1870) he leaves issue, a son and three daughters. Mr. Hope-Scott became, some years ago, a Roman Catholic, and since took a prominent part in all Roman Catholic questions.

MR. MOORE OF BARNE.

Stephen Charles Moore, Esq., of Barne, in the county of Tipperary, died there on the 10th ult. He was born in 1808, the eldest son of Stephen Moore, Esq., of Barne, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Henry Westry, Esq., of Dublin, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Tipperary, and was High Sheriff for that county in 1867. Mr. Moore married, 1833, Anna, daughter of the late Colonel Kingsmill Pennefather, of New Park, in the county of Tipperary, and had three sons. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Captain Stephen Moore, late 63rd Regiment.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with one codicil, of Francis Wright, Esq., of Osmanton Manor, Derbyshire, was proved in London, on the 26th ult., by John Wright (the son) and John Martin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £700,000. The testator leaves to his widow, Mrs. Selina Wright, a residence and a rent charge of £1500 per annum for life and a pecuniary legacy of £10,000; to his son Henry, £25,000; and there are also legacies to his daughters and his godchildren; to his four younger sons he gives his four fifths of the Butterley Coal and Iron Works, charged with annuities to his daughters and the payment of £125,000 to his eldest son, John. Testator devises his real estate in Derbyshire (other than that specifically devised) to the use of his said eldest son for life, with remainder to his eldest son, Francis Beresford Wright, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male. The residue of his property, real and personal, testator leaves to his said son John absolutely.

The will, as contained in writings A and C, with a codicil, of the Rev. George Gardner Harter, Rector of Cranfield, Beds, was proved, on the 26th ult., by James Collier Harter, the brother, and William Slater, jun., the acting executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £300,000. The testator's widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Jessy Harter, takes a legacy of £1000 and an annuity of £2000, and a residence for life; the eldest son takes the settled estates, and the residue of the real property is divided among all the sons; the daughters take pecuniary legacies.

The will of General Charles Richard Fox, who died at No. 1, Addison-road, Kensington, on the 13th ult., was proved, on the 29th ult., by Katharine Fox, the relict, the sole executrix, to whom he devises and bequeaths all his property, whether real or personal. The personality is sworn under £80,000.

The will of Sir William John Alexander, Bart., was proved, on the 26th ult., by Sir John Wallis Alexander, the brother, the sole executor, the personality being sworn under £120,000. The testator has left all his property to his said brother.

The will of the Rev. Francis Charles Massingberd, Rector of South Ormsby and Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, was proved, on the 22nd ult., by Fanny Massingberd, the relict, the sole executrix, under £12,000. The testator describes himself in his will as "an unworthy Priest of Christ's Holy Catholic Church in England."

The will of Charles Waring Faber, barrister-at-law, formerly of 15, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, and late of Cheltenham, was proved, on the 26th ult., by Reginald Stanley Faber, the nephew, the acting executor, the personality being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves one half of the residue of his personal estate to his said nephew, and the other half upon trust for his brother, Lieutenant-General William Raikes Faber, for life, and then to his (testator's said brother's) present wife, if then living, for her life, and at the decease of the survivor of them for his said nephew absolutely.

The Earl of Zetland died on Tuesday morning, at the age of seventy-eight.

Sir Stafford Northcote presided, on Monday evening, at the annual dinner of the Torrington Agricultural Society.

In a letter written by Mr. Bright, in acknowledging the receipt of a resolution passed at Birmingham in favour of the Permissive Bill, the right hon. gentleman, while seeing great good in the efforts made for the lessening of intemperance, expresses an opinion that the measure in question, in its present shape, can never be adopted by Parliament; and that, even were it adopted, it would disappoint its sanguine friends.

According to the quarterly report of the Registrar-General, in the United Kingdom the births of 285,528 children and the deaths of 184,823 persons of both sexes were registered in the three months ending March 31. The natural increase of population was thus 100,705. The return goes on to state that the figures relating to marriages, births, and deaths are almost all equally favourable. The marriage rate has completely recovered from the depression of the year 1869, and through all the quarters of the year 1872 exceeded the averages of previous years; the births of the first ninety days of 1873 greatly exceeded, while the deaths were below the average. The people were unusually healthy, especially in the towns. The subsidence of epidemics, the abundant rainfall, and the absence of nights of excessively low temperature, contributed, with the increased attention to hygienic measures, to this result; as, through rises of wages, their influence was not overwhelmed, though it was counteracted, by the high prices of the necessaries of life. Meat, bread, and potatoes were dear, but their cost bore no proportion to the rise in the price of coal, which was at a famine price, though the deaths by cold weather were less numerous than might have been expected.



**SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL** (late Dreadnought), Greenwich, S.E., supported by voluntary contributions, for SICK SEAMEN of ALL NATIONS, who are admitted without any other recommendation than their own need of hospital care and treatment. There being no other Hospital nearer than London Bridge, 112 cases of Landmen requiring instant surgical treatment from Serious Accidents were admitted last year. FUNDS are greatly needed, and are urgently requested. Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birch Lane, London, E.C. KEMBALL, Cook, House Governor and Secretary.

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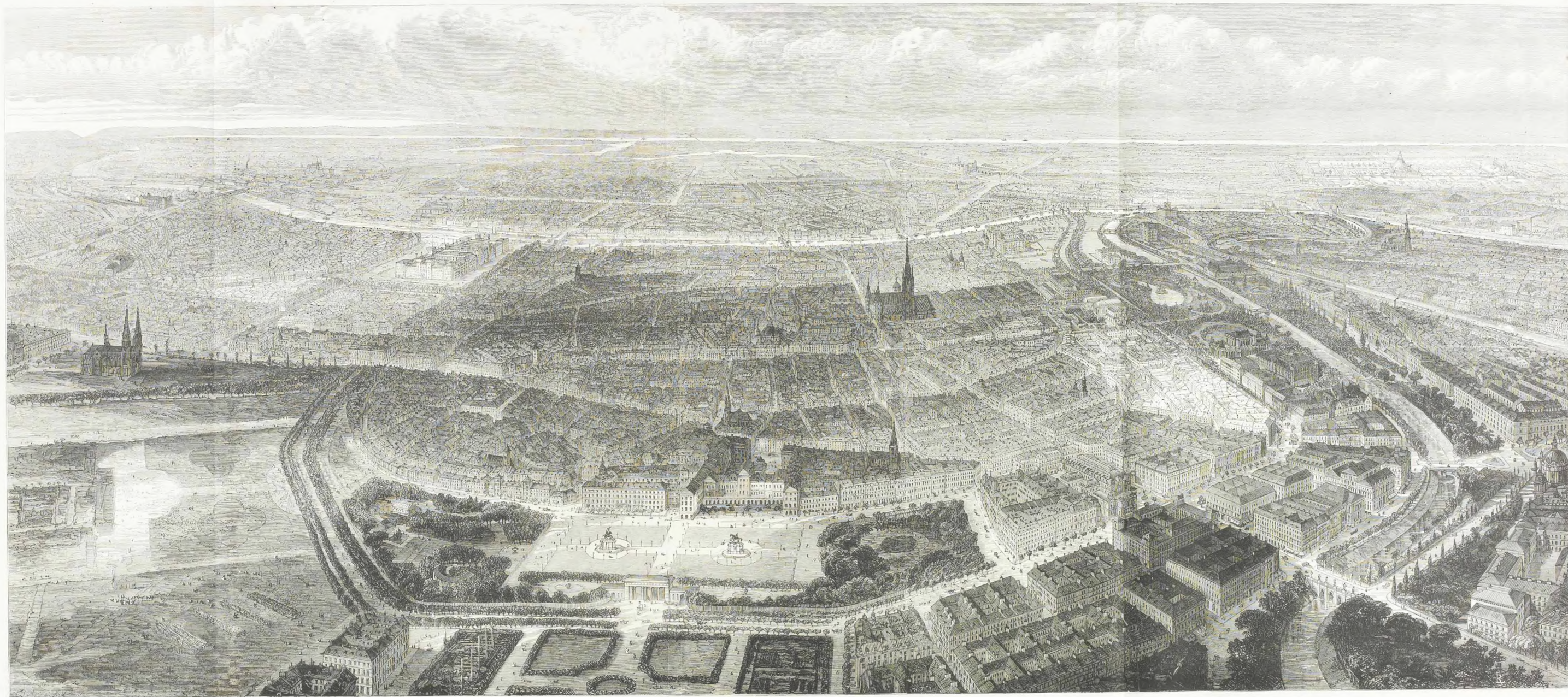
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